THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

THE FIRM attitude of England has told upon the councils of Europe. We learn from a telegram that "Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck have agreed to a peaceful policy on the Eastern Question; they deem it inexpedient to raise the question now having for its object any definite settlement thereof. They agree also not to take any steps for an international Conference on the Suez Canal question." A stitch in time saves nine.

THE RUSSIAN REVENUES during the years 1870-73, show a considerable expansion, the receipts for the former year being £66,079,000, and those for the latter, £73,963,000. The expenditure in 1873 was £74,132,000, distributed as follows:

Public debt	...	...	£12,840,000
Grand Offices of state	...	...	340,000
Religion	...	...	1,305,000
Imperial house	...	...	1,792,000
Ministry of Foreign affairs	...	...	353,000
War	...	...	24,067,000
Marine	...	...	8.543,000
Finance	...	...	13,876,000
Domains	...	...	1,374,000
Interior	...	...	6,037,000
Education	...	...	1,702,000
Roads	...	...	8,989,000
Justice	...	...	1,534,000
Control of the Empire	...	...	283,000
Stud	...	...	93,000
Justice (Poland)	...	...	113,000
Civil administration of Transcaucus		...	891,000

BARON GRANT, the prince of stock-jobbers, it is said has made £60,000 by a *coup* in a single railway stock. The magnificence of his new mansion at Kensington, says a correspondent, will rival Aladdin's Palace.

THE ATHENÆUM announces the marriage of the Honourable Mrs. Norton, the poetess, to Sir William Stirling Maxwell better known as Stirling of Keir, one of the most accomplished of living Scotchmen. Mrs. Norton is nearly 70.

A HANDSOME addition has just been made to the art collections of the Paris Louvre. Six busts of the finest white marble have been discovered in Africa. They represent the first six Roman emperors; and although the sculptures are evidently many centuries old, still they are as intact as if chiselled yesterday. The modelling of the faces is said to be very fine, the profile of Augustus being especially noticeable.

RUSSIA has abolished the flogging of women. Like the men these were hitherto subject to chastisement with the knout and the rod. The cruelty of the former instrument of torture may be reckoned by the circumstance that by the new order, ten days isolated confinement are to count as the equivalent of one lash with it; two days are deemed sufficient to compensate for a lash with a rod.

MR. GLADSTONE is engaged on an important work to be called "The Claims of the Papacy as viewed by the Light of History."

THE LARGEST GRAPE vine in the world, which has been one of the wonders of California for many years, will be exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition; the trunk of the vine was 5½ feet in circumference; and one of its twenty limbs was 27 inches in circumference; its foliage covered an area of over 10,000 square feet, and it produced annually, before it began to droop, six tons of grapes.

TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

ATTEMPTS are being made to acclimatize the oil-trees of China in France, and with hopes of success. The oil is extracted from the fruit, which yields one-third of their weight of a thick, colourless, tasteless, and odourless oil, which at a reduced temperature becomes a thick, viscid substance, possessing drying properties of the most complete type. As a *siccatif* it surpasses every known oil, and consequently is expected to be of peculiar value in many of the industrial arts. This is probably the oil used by the Chinese in their varnish and japan-work.

WE ARE told that "history repeats itself," and that there is "nothing new under the sun." In olden times, the seeds of the pumpkin were considered a sovereign remedy for tape-worm, but sunk into oblivion. Lately an eminent French savant has re-discovered its valuable properties, and is administering it in the form of a *pate*, mixed with sugar, with great success. Again the medical world has recently been startled by the wondrous powers and efficacy of the new drug (?) jaborandi, when in an old work of the Hon. Robert Boyle, published in London in 1772, we find the following passage quoted from Dr. Piso's "Travels in South America":—"I saw divers, as it were in an instant, redeemed from death, who had been poisoned by the eating of venomous mushrooms and other unwholesome things, only by drinking a recent infusion of the root of *jaborandi*!"

THE FOLLOWING extraordinary story about the Lamas of Thibet is taken from the Report of the Yarkand Mission. At the early festival held at Joh, the bones of defunct Lamas, brought from all quarters, are boiled in a huge cauldron. On this occasion two or three aged Lamas always sacrifice themselves by jumping into the boiling liquor, and become converted into soup which is called *Sholunarshan*. At the conclusion of the festival, this soup is distributed amongst the attendant Lamas, who fill it into copper vessels covered with red cloth; these copper vessels are called *lonkha*, and are carried about the person suspended on one side from the girdle. When all these Lamas disperse and return to their own homes, they distribute their store of *Sholunarshan* to the other Lamas, who receive it in little copper vessels the size of a thimble, and similar in shape to the *lonkha*. They are always worn slung at the waist from the girdle; and when he eats, the Lama first dips a wood pensil into the little copper bottle, and passes it across his tongue.

THE LANCET thus protests against the voluminousness of Indian Sanitary Reports:

"Among the financial and other reforms about which we hear a good deal from time to time in our government of India, there is one direction in which, as it seems to us, the expenditure might be curtailed with advantages. We allude to printing. The great number, size, and variety of publications that appear under the title of Reports, sanitary, medical, and otherwise, are something bewildering; and many of them are uninteresting to a degree, being made up of pages and pages of figures. The hand becomes wearied with turning over the leaves, and no impression is left on the mind beyond that of a vague pattern of some huge sum in addition about which some one has been ruling a lot of lines in various directions.

The cost of printing to the India Government must be enormous. We do not deny that some of these books, in blue, green, dirty yellow, white, and straw-coloured covers, are first-rate productions, valuable in every way, and a few possess great scientific interest; but it is really time to inquire whether all this writing and printing be necessary. We are curious to know the unfortunate individuals condemned to read these records, and what condition of brain would be induced by the performance of such a feat. Mentally, the task of going through such an ocean of details would far exceed the physical labour of Captain Webb's in swimming the Channel.

We entirely concur. What a compliment to the Me licos!

SOME of the leading members of the Hindu community of Madras have taken steps to start an Astronomical Society in that city, the object of which is to promote the study of astronomy in this country. It is intended to establish an observatory in connection with the Society.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS C. B. late Resident of Hyderabad, it would appear was an old Punjabi and had served under Sir Henry Lawrence and Lord Lawrence. From the Punjab Mr. Saunders was deputed to the Province of Mysore as its Judicial Commissioner and from Mysore he was translated to Hyderabad. We believe the ostensible reason for Mr. Saunders' sudden departure from India is his wife's illness, but the real reason is the sad bungle he committed in connection with the Nizam's visit to Bombay.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* gives out a secret of the prison house. In alluding to the telegraphic reports of the Prince's visit in India published in the London papers he says: "The "Special" only telegraphs a few words to the Indian Editor" (specially engaged for this "occasion only) of the London dailies, and that worthy, by the help of his own knowledge of India, and a powerful imagination, adds sufficient "local colouring" to spin out the few words telegraphed into many hundreds or even thousands! This is smart." The writer exempts the *Times* from this category.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTE of St. Petersburg publishes an official article refuting the alarmist rumours in circulation respecting affairs in Eastern Europe, and declaring that the three Northern Empires, with the assistance of other Governments, were endeavouring to bring about a peaceful issue of existing difficulties.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the clergy on the subject of new Indian Bishoprics. His Grace writes:

"The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has directed our thoughts with more than usual vividness to our Indian responsibilities. We shall day by day in thought follow His Royal Highness's progress, and accompany him with prayer, not only that he may return in safety, but also that his visit may leave a blessing behind it among our distant fellow-subject. His Royal Highness, in answer to letters which I had the honour to forward from the two great missionary societies, expressed deep interest in their work, and a determination to do all that is possible to advance the sacred cause to which Christian missionaries devote their lives. No doubt his Royal Highness's visit will help to call forth greater interest among us in all Indian affairs, and to familiarize us more with the wants of our distant fellow subjects, and the best mode of advancing their happiness. We Christians all hold that the greatest boon we can confer upon them is to make their civilization Christian. Now, for the permanent maintenance of pure Christianity in the East, those who are best acquainted with India tell us that it is of vital importance that we should take such steps as are required for the development of native churches in intimate connexion with our National Church.

Again:

"The increased means of intercommunication between ourselves and the East, the extension of civilizing influences now at work in India, through a generally diffused education—the consequent unsettlement of Hindoos and Mahomedans ready to throw off the traditions of their ancient beliefs, and the fact that our wisest statesmen, who are best acquainted with India, now publicly acknowledge that the English nation has no more useful or faithful servants than our missionaries: all these concurring circumstances call upon us to spread in India the blessings of the Gospel, and to help our Indian fellowsubjects, while they form themselves into Christian communities, held together by a well-compacted ecclesiastical Government, and united with our Church at home by the profession of a common faith and the love of a common Lord.

Example teaches better than precept. If the Christian Church in India can make the Christians in this country truly so in feeling and deed it will do more good than it can ever hope to do by the nominal coversion of Heathens.

THE STATISTICS of bankruptcy in Canada for the first nine months of the current year are startling. There have been 1,569 failures, with an aggregate of liabilities amounting to $22,000,000.

THE SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH says that there is great stagnation in the iron and steel trades of that town, and adds,—"it is not pleasant to hear that one large Belgian house is delivering tires in this neighbourhood at prices far lower than those at which they can be produced in Sheffield." Cannot England regulate the Belgian Tariff with a view to adjust the balance sheets of Sheffield dealers? But we forget that Belgium is not India.

DR. FAYRER'S book on the Royal Tiger of Bengal contains some interesting anecdotes and remarks. We extract the following as a specimen:

"All kinds of power and influence are aseribed to the tiger when he is dead; the fangs, the claws, the whiskers are potent charms, medicines, love philters, or prophylactics against disease, the evileye or magic. They are in such demand that the natives will take them; and we have known whiskers, claws and even fangs extracted or carried away during the night, even when the dead tiger has been placed under the surveillance of a guard. The fat, also, is in great demand for its many potent virtues in relieving rheumatism and other ailments. The liver, the heart and the flesh are taken away and dried, to be eaten as tonics or invigorating remedies that give strength and courage. There is also a popular delusion, that a new lobe is added to the liver every year of his life. A tiger skin with its whiskers preserved is a rarity; you cannot keep them. The domestic who would preserve any other valuable as a most sacred trust, will fail under this temptation?

"The whiskers, besides other wonderful powers, are said to possess that of being a slow poison when administered with the food; such is the belief which you may try in vain to disturb! The clavicles, too, little curved bones like tiny ribs, are also much valued; but they are generally lost or overlooked when the tiger is cut up, lying buried in the powerful muscles near the shoulder."

EVEN IN England there is an outery against the extension of the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates. A Deputation, which lately waited upon the Home Secretary upon the subject, said:

"We think that the summary jurisdiction of magistrates has gone too far: that in many crimes of the most serious description—such, for example, as aggravated assaults upon women and children—no sound reason can be given why an accused person should be deprived of the right of trial by jury. We cannot but regard such laws as serious infractions of the most important constitutional right we possess. We

would respectfully point out that no constitutional rule or limit has ever been laid down; that the subject has never been discussed by Parliament; and lastly, that your own recent legislation, as giving the option of trial by jury, is remarkable as constituting the first step backwards from the policy hitherto pursued of continually extending summary jurisdiction. We do not attempt to offer you any detailed scheme, well knowing that such a scheme requires full knowledge of the practical details and difficulties with which the question is beset; we only urge upon you our conviction that the laws are in a most unsatisfactory condition, and press with undue and unnecessary harshness upon the poorer classes of the community."

If this is the case in England, how much more is it an evil in India, where the bar is weak, and public opinion still more weak?

Surgeon E. P. VOLLUM, in the Sanitary Report of the United States army, makes some interesting observations on the physical effects of polygamy among the Mormons. He finds that the people of the Salt Lake city are as robust as any in the States, and that there is an average number of old persons. Most of the sickness as everywhere else falls on the children, who furnish nearly two-thirds of the deaths. The male death-rate exceeds the female by 50 per cent. The polygamous children are healthier, it is affirmed, than the monogamous ones, but this no doubt depends upon the superiority of their surroundings, as the polygamists are the richest men in the community, the poor men being compelled to be satisfied with one wife. Mr. Vollum could not find that polygamy had any unfavorable influence in producing diseases, such as idiocy, struma, consumption, or rickets. The great mortality among the children he attributes to the want of medical aid proper nursing, and suitable food for sick children. Children may often be seen playing about the city half-clad.

A PARLIAMENTARY blue-book has just been printed, containing a statistical abstract relating to British India. Under British administration there are 907,086 square miles, of 50 division and 235 districts, with 37,041,259 inhabited houses, containing a population of 190,553,048. The Feudatory States extend over 546,695 square miles, with a population of 48,267,910, making an area of 1,453,781 square miles, with a population of 238,850,958. Of the population in British India, 139,248,568 are Hindus. 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,882,537 Mahomedans, 2,832,851 Buddhists and Jains, 896,658 Christians, "others" 5,102,823, and, to make up the number 190,563,048, it is stated that of 425,175 the religion is not known.

THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

A POPULAR cure for fever in Siam is described as follows: Take fragments of the horn of the rhinoceros, the tooth of an elephant, tiger, bear and crocodile; and to these portions of the flesh of a vulture, a crow, and a goose; a morsel of the horn of a bison and a stag, and a little sandal-wood; pound all up, on a moistened stone: administer the half to the invalid and rub his body with the other moiety, when the fever will disappear.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says that Professor Schroeder, in his steerable air-ship, proposes to visit different portions of the United States and the Old World. In 1872 Schroeder states he made an ascension with a smaller machine, similarly constructed, from Brazil. The ship portion of the balloon, the propeller, &c., is 85ft. in length, 9ft. high and 8ft. wide. Its lifting capacity will be for ten tons. The balloon portion, which has not yet been adjusted, will be 65ft. high, 85ft. in circumference, and 65ft. in diameter. The pushing and pulling propellers to be attached to the bow and stern of the ship are 10ft. long and 3½ft. in height. These propellers will be covered with canvas, as also the sides and top of the ship. The ship was to be completed about the 1st instant., when Professor Schroeder would undertake daily ascensions. It is to be worked by a crew of eight men, and, Schroeder says, he can readily steer it through the changing currents of the air as well as a mariner does his vessel upon the sea.

THE RETIRING DIRECTOR of Public Instruction in Berar in reply to an address thus alluded to the appointment of a native gentleman as his successor:

"The Government of India has decided upon making an experiment in Berar and for the first time has committed a whole department to the care of a native gentleman. I trust that the experiment may succeed; but, remember, it rests less upon the new Director—I have only for a few days had the pleasure of Mr. Narayen Bhai's acquaintance, but have formed a high opinion of his practical good sense—than upon you all who are to work with him."

This testimony is well timed.

NATIVE OPINION says:

"Sir Louis Mallet who had been here last week making all sorts of inquiries as to the Cotton trade, the Mill-industry and the alike, is specially deputed to India to bring the views of Manchester and her patron—the present Secretary of State for India more into accord on the subject of Import duties on Cotton and Cotton goods. If Lord Northbrook's Tariff Act were not tarnished by a single blemish—the duty on long stapled cotton, the whole of India would have risen in support of His Excellency. But since he has allowed himself to be persuaded into levying duty on the importation of long stapled cotton, we wish him joy of the inquisition that has been sent out from England. We only hope that India does not go to the wall in the scuffle."

Our countrymen will be greatly mistaken, if they do not support Lord Northbrook in this struggle. The duty on long-stapled yarn is quite a flea-bite compared with the threatened repeal of the import duty on cotton goods.

THE FOLLOWING, if true, does no credit to those concerned. We take it from the *South India Times*:

"The Prince's visit has not as yet achieved those happy results for which it was planned, and which were promised by the Premier of England. On the other hand a nasty impression, not altogether unfounded, has got abroad that it has been attended by no small amount of evil. We have not the slightest intention of helping to throw a damper on the Royal tour but, speaking advisedly as we do, we are bound to make an allusion to one serious evil which has preceded the Royal footsteps. A short time ago the *Bangalore Spectator* started that subscriptions to the Mysore Reception Fund had been literally *extorted* by the authorities from the ryots in that Province even after it became known that the Prince would not visit Mysore. The statement was a startling one, but none the less well-founded. We have good reasons for stating that Mysore was not the only District in which this "black mail" was levied. The Collector of one District to our own knowledge wrote to all his Tahsildars, informing them of the minimum donation they would be expected to contribute from their respective Taluqs towards the Reception Fund. The consequence was that the poor ryots in the District were as good as plundered, each Tahsildar viewing with his brother Tahsildars in making up a purse for the Prince's Reception Fund. Again, each department of every Government Office mentioned in the Prince's programme, had a subscription paper of its own, with this result that scores of poor clerks, who could ill afford it, had to come down handsomely or incur the displeasure of their chiefs."

What next and next?

THE TIMES OF INDIA says that the Russian Government has for some time past been endeavouring to introduce a system of universal compulsory education in the empire, but its efforts to that end have hitherto failed owing to the insufficiency of schools, and especially of teachers. A scheme has now been laid before it by the Municipality of St. Petersburg for making education compulsory in the capital.

FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

AN official notice has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, by which undergraduates are forbidden to take part in, or be present at, any horse-race. Any breach of the statute is punishable by rustication for a term for the first offence, for a year for the second, and by removal from the University altogether for a third.

THE Bishop of London requests the clergy of his diocess to give notice during Divine Service that "the prayers of the congregation are desired for the Prince of Wales during his journey in India; that it may be for his own best happiness, for the welfare of the Empire, and for the glory of Almighty God."

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF EDUCATION says that there is a proposal before the Madras University to institute an examination for boys and girls of a more elementary character than the matriculation examination on the model of the local examinations now held by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

ONE of the latest items of news from China, but which requires confirmation, is that Li-Si-Tahi has been captured, and that he awaits his examination by the Commission under Messrs. Baker and Grosvenor. Further, that nine men engaged in the murder of Mr. Margary have also been caught, and that articles belonging to the ill-fated traveller were found on their persons.

IT IS stated by Prof. Ginti that cotton fabrics have recently been sold in Austria, containing from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of arsenious acid to the yard. This white arsenic appears to have been introduced as arsenical glycerine and arseniate of aluminate, to act as a mordaunt for fixing some of the fashionable aniline colours. Such is fashion!

THE BALL to be given at Calcutta in honor of the Prince of Wales it is estimated will cost at least Rs. 40,000, and there are to be 1,000 guests.

THE GROWING scarcity of horses in the N. W. Provinces seems to be a matter beyond doubt. Colonel Tyrwhitt reports that in 1857-58 he procured 2,000 horses for the police at an average cost of Rs. 150 each, and that the same class of animal cannot now be obtained under Rs. 300. Colonel Dalmahoy also reports considerable difficulty in procuring men and remounts for the Mounted Police.

SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

THE QUEENSLAND papers state that gold is coming down from the northern diggings by every steamer, and there are shipments of the precious metal by the ton. A regular system of communication between Cooktown and the East has been established almost solely in the interest of the Chinese, of whom shiploads arrive in the colony every month, while goodly numbers return to the Flowery Land after a short and successful sojourn in the gold diggings. Happy land!

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in this morning's *Gazette of India* regarding the Levee which will be held by H. R. H. the Prince Wales on arrival in this city:

Calcutta, the 17th December 1875.

"His Excellency the Viceroy desires to notify that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a Levee at Government House on Tuesday, the 28th December 1875, at 3 P. M.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Other gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, and who have been presented to the Viceroy at Government House, are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on the Viceroy on or before Wednesday, the 22nd December 1875.

Gentlemen who have not been presented to the Viceroy at Government House are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on the Viceroy on or before the 23rd December, with the names and adresses of the gentlemen by whom they propose to be presented written upon them.

All officers and gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names very legibly written upon them. One card will be given on entering Government House, and the second card to the Lord-in-waiting to His Royal Highness at the moment of presentation. The Levee will be closed by the presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of the Native Officers of Regiments at Calcutta by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform or court dress will appear in evening dress.

Carriages for the private entree will enter by the South-East Gate. Carriages for the general entrance will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the grand stair-case, and pass out of the North-West Gate."

Those who had not been presented before would do well to apply to the Bengal Government for presentation.

THE HIGH COURT holds that it has discretion to allow any rate of interest it thinks proper, whenever it considers the rate agreed upon unreasonable. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson in an appeal remark as follows:

"We agree with Mr. Justice Phear in the view which he has taken of the facts of this case: and we are of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for what he actually advanced, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—and to nothing more.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that because the law against usury has been repealed, a money-lender can as a matter of course enforce a contract such as this made with a young man who has only just attained the legal age of majority."

In this case the interest charged was 36 per cent.

THE QUEEN is said to be meditating another literary effort. Her Majesty has ordered the publication of "Meditation on Death and Eternity." It is understood that some of the "Meditations" are products of the Royal pen.

WE HAVE received a Bengali version of the *Royal Tourist*. The enterprise deserves success.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 14th December.—The reforms in Turkey, which have been proposed by Russia, Austria, and Germany, recommend perfect legal equality between Christians and Mussulmans. The Chinese mission to England has been postponed till next summer.

Penang, December 10.—Mr. Anson has gone to Soongy Ugong, near Malacca, with a portion of the Goorkhas. Matters there are reported to be serious. The troops *via* Larut have reached within nine miles of Quallah Kangsa.

SOMEBODY has told the *Indian Daily News* that the members of the British Indian Association have "little or no property in Calcutta." Who are the principal landholders in Calcutta? Babu Heralall Seal is the largest landed proprietor in the town; the Mullicks, the Sobha Bazar Rajas, the Jaunbazar Biswases, the Tagores, the Paikpara Rajas, the Setts, and many others whom we could name have a large stake in the city, and are they not members of the British Indian Association? But there are some people, who *will* ignore facts.

THIS EVENING Miss Carpenter addressed a meeting of the Social Science Association on Prison Reform, Sir Richard Temple presiding. The meeting was rather thinly attended.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals. 1. Hand-Book to Calcutta, by J. B. Knight. Published by Messrs. Wyman & Co., 2. Education Report for the N. W. P. for 1874-75, Parts I. and II. 3. Trade and Navigation Returns of India, for 1875, No. 4. 4. Report on Excise Administration in Assam for 1874-75. 5. The Welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, a poem by William Sturgeon. 9. Ditto in Bengali by Doorluvchunder Rai. 7. *Banga Mahila* for Aghrayhun. 8. Report on the Trade and Customs of British Burma.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875.

MANCHESTER *vrs.* INDIA.

WE are glad to observe that our articles on the subject of the import duty on cotton goods

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have elicited a discussion in the columns of some of our contemporaries. The *Statesman* and the *Pioneer* have both come forward to discuss the question in a proper spirit, and although they differ in opinion they seem to agree that we have not been wise in inviting a discussion of the subject. The *Statesman* says, "the *Hindoo Patriot* is not writing wisely, we think, on the tariff question." Similarly the *Pioneer*, though admitting the propriety of our remarks on the tariff question, observes, "the *Hindoo Patriot* is animated by an instinct of self-preservation, which is not altogether misdirected, in making Sir Louis Mallet's arrival the text of a sudden, and, what will seem to many readers, a very superfluous protest against the principle of the income tax." We may, however, at the outset say that we would not have agitated the question at all if we did not see grounds for alarm. It is the attitude of Manchester, which has justly filled our countrymen with consternation. We noticed two weeks back a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to protest against the import duty upon cotton goods. The language of the speakers was emphatic and unmistakeable. The last mail brought an account of another meeting at Blackburn held under the presidency of their Mayor. We are told by the London Correspondent of a morning contemporary that "Mr. Briggs, M. P. was at the meeting to detail at what an awful disadvantage the Lancashire manufacturer contended against the Indian one; how this import duty on cotton was "protective" and therefore objectionable; and finally, how (here Mr. Briggs struck fire out of his audience) at all costs, it must be got rid of! Mr. Cross, M. P., also sent a letter to the meeting to say that if these import duties were *not* speedily removed, he *would*—well I don't know what—he *would n't* do! It was, by the way, at the same meeting delicately hinted to the present government that, as a good many of its supporters at the last election came (I should rather think they did!) from Lancashire, it would be well for a little "consideration" to be shown to Lancashire in this matter of the Indian import duties! Of course in the end resolutions were passed, calling upon the Government to yield to the wishes of Blackburn—and then the good folks of that town sought their virtuous couches." Now if all this is not a sufficient warning for India we do not know what it is. If all this does not mean that Manchester is determined to get rid of the duty, and throw the burden upon India, we do not certainly pretend to read the signs of the times. The *Statesman* tells us that the interests of Manchester and India are identical, that "while Manchester may be as selfish and narrow as she is declared to be, it is only just to her to say that her community is the only one in England that has ever really interested itself in Indian affairs." On the other hand the *Pioneer* candidly says that "Manchester manufacturers, entering the arena of politics, are animated, in the claims they make, by motives of a purely selfish and ignoble kind; but as yet, happily, Manchester manufacturers and English statesmen are very different people." The assertion of the *Statesman* is thus met by that of the *Pioneer*, and when one Englishman flatly contradicts the other, we need not trouble ourselves about it. The *Statesman*, however, reminds us that "John Bright is a Manchester man to the backbone, while as true and sincere a friend of India as lives. Cobden was cosmopolitan to a fault; but we have the strongest conviction that were he living, he would be on the side of Manchester in this dispute." With all deference to our Calcutta contemporary we beg to say that if John Bright has been always a true friend of India he has been so in spite of Manchester. We do not remember that in the whole course of his career as an Indian Reformer he has ever raised his voice against the Indian import duty on cotton goods. It is true that he is an advocate of free trade, and that he has always fought its battles boldly and perseveringly, but when he sees that the duty on cotton goods levied by the Government of India is a revenue question and not a question of protection of indegenous manufactures, he has not we are thankful to say lent the weight of his voice to the agitation for its repeal. As for Mr. Cobden we revere his name as the high priest of free trade, but we take leave to say that as regards India, he was too independent to be depended upon. He it was we believe who preached the doctrine that England would be stronger without India, that in fact this distant dependency was a drag upon the governing country. On the other hand the *Pioneer* insinuates that we have not been fair to Lord Salisbury in assuming that his Lordship was disposed to favour Manchester. Our contemporary says: "We speak with the utmost confidence in saying that no view of the situation can be more grossly unfair to the motives which have prompted Sir Louis Mallet's embassy, than one which thus assumes either himself or Lord Salisbury to be employing their high influence in the affairs of this country to effect any purpose in which the interests of India would be consciously sacrificed to those outside her shores. If the organs of native opinion would try to find, in the past history of the Indian Government, or in the character of English statesmen, evidence to justify the unworthy imputations they fling about so freely, we cannot but think they would realise, in the futility of such a search, the foolishness of treating the trariff question as a struggle between the interests of Manchester and the native manufacturer." Again: "Lord Salisbury, we should say, was quite the last man in the world to take an unchivalrous view of his duty as Secretary of State, in order that he might put money into the pockets of the commercial classes at home. However, if people cannot feel this, it may be useless to argue the point with them. The misfortune is, that in flying off the subject at a tangent, and attributing low motives to honorable men, the organs of Indian public opinion may really be losing the opportunity of establishing, or contributing to establish, some general principles of importance in connection with Indian government." In reply we submit that we did not write on the subject without the text. In our issue of the 6th instant, we quoted at length the remarks of the several Manchester speakers, which went to show that they counted Lord Salisbury entirely on their side. For instance Mr. Lord said: "Mr. Taylor seemed to think that the Marquis of Salisbury had scarcely carried out his promises, but it should be remembered that, although Lord Salisbury presided at the India Office, he had to leave much of the carrying out of the work to the Government in India—to Lord Northbrook and his Council—particularly in questions of ways and means. It would not be possible for Lord Salisbury to entrust Lord Northbrook to do away with a tax which gave him a large portion of his revenue without providing means to make up the deficiency. In that matter Lord Northbrook appeared to have gone almost directly in opposition to the views expressed by his chief in England—(hear, hear)" The same gentleman continued: "With regard to the Government at home, as represented by the Marquis of Salisbury and his Council, he thought the country had an earnest that they would not turn their backs on what they had said inasmuch as since the Tariff Act was received in England Lord Salisbury had appointed his principal Secretary, Sir Louis Mallet, to go to India on a special mission. It would be very much out of place for them to say in antipation what the result would be of that mission, or what were Sir Louis Mallet's instructions; but it would not be stepping beyond the bounds of propriety if they said that the new Tariff Act had not given satisfaction to the Home Government any more than it had to that Chamber and to the manufacturers and merchants of Lancashire."

Now, if this is not plain language, we do not know what it is, and if it does not imply that Manchester calculates upon Lord Salisbury's support in its agitation against the import duty and looks upon the deputation of Sir Louis Mallet as an earnest of the Indian Minister's concession, we do not understand the English language. We shall be glad to believe that we are mistaken, and that Sir Louis Mallet's deputation has no connection with the import duty, but unless we have better authority than our Allahabad contemporary we confess we are not prepared to disbelieve the plain language of Manchester. Even the *Pioneer* hints that "this is a time in which more may be done than will at once appear on the surface towards defining the fiscal policy which is to prevail in India for the future, so far as the mutability of politics allows the future to be at all foreseen. And this being the case, it is obvious that so much of the Indian revenue as indirect taxation yields, will have to withstand the pressure of modern fiscal doctrines, which are hostile in principle to indirect taxation, and almost passionately devoted to the extreme developments of free-trade. There are fascinations, for instance, connected with the idea of making India one great free port, which it will be hard for Indian opinion to combat." If such is the case, are we wrong in assuming that the contemplated changes in the fiscal policy of India mean the repeal of the import duty and the re-imposition of the Income tax? We are glad to observe that our contemporary is at one with us on the subject of direct and indirect taxation in India. He says: "we have constantly maintained, in these columns, that the indirect revenue of India ought to be guarded with the most jealous care, and we do not believe that the proclivities of any English statesman who might come to govern this country, no matter how closely addicted he might be in the first instance to the doctrines of scientific finance, would ever lead him into the serious mistake of abolishing Indian custom-duties, small though at present they may be. The impressions he would soon gather in this country would avert such a result. Direct taxation, even in European countries, though it may be the most economical, is the least bearable in its incidence, and twenty-five shillings that even an Englishman pays the State in driblets threw his tradesmen, is disbursed more easily than a pound given to that fiend in human shape, the tax-gatherer. In India the same principle applies with a hundred fold intensity by reason of faults in the national character, which can no more be altered than the colour of the race. We almost think that the worst indirect taxes are better for India than the best which hit a man full in the face. For example, the salt tax is quite indefensible in principle as judged by the rules of European scientific finance, and yet it is, beyond all difference of opinion among men qualified to judge, the best we have in this country. It is *practically no burden at all on the people*, and it yields six millions sterling. On the other hand, the land tax is the best direct tax for India that can be imagined, and yet it is a great misfortune, as the state of Deccan peasantry is showing very clearly at this moment, that we have to rely on it so largely. We do not suppose that any one is now so great an enthusiast for direct taxation as to justify the alarm of the *Hindoo Patriot* lest the income tax should be revived. That is happily dead and buried beyond redemption, and its memory is *anathema Maranatha* on all hands."

We have quoted our contemporary *in extenso* because the principles enunciated by him have our entire concurrence. We do hope with him that the Income tax is "dead and buried beyond redemption," but if there be a resurrection we fear its revival will be made only to propitiate Manchester. The Government of India cannot repeal the import duty or in other words make India a free port without having recourse to the Income tax for replacing the loss of revenue. Although the indirect taxes of India are elastic, still the necessities of the State are such that the increase of revenue cannot keep pace with the increase of expenditure. There must be fresh sources of income, and India is not prolific in that respect. It is a poor country and has not much to spare. The *Statesman* does us a grievous wrong if it thinks that we have raised the issue upon the Tariff question from a race-feeling. We beg to assure our contemporary that we have no such feeling in the matter. Our sole object is justice to India, and we do hope English statesmen will remain loyal to the sacred Roman principle—let justice be done though the Heavens may fall.

THE IMPORT DUTY.

WE entirely agree with our contemporary the *Statesman* that the question of the Import Duty should be settled by "calm reason". It is to be regretted that Manchester is not very "calm" in this matter, but that is no reason that we should lose temper, or, as our contemporary puts it, beg the question under cover of appeals to men's passions

He doubts "whether the interests of the people of India are opposed to those of Manchester therein." We wish we could say as much. The fact that India draws a revenue of £830,000 from the import duty on Manchester goods, and that the repeal of that duty will involve the loss of that revenue is a proof sufficient that the interests of Manchester and India are not identical. Manchester naturally seeks for the abolition of that duty, because it is a tax upon its own pockets, though strictly speaking that duty is paid by the Indian consumer. On the other hand India cannot afford to lose the revenue because there is nothing at hand to replace it. How can under such circumstances the interests of Manchester and India be pronounced to be identical? Our contemporary raises the economic question that "the interests of no people were ever promoted by protecting its industry against that of other lands, *when it was once fairly ascertained that* its advantages as a producer were inferior to those of its competitors." Granted. But we may remind our contemporary that ere this Manchester had by supplanting the looms of India by its mills practically enjoyed a monopoly of both coarse and fine fabrics. It is now admitted that India is able to produce the coarse manufactures in the face of any foreign competition, and this fact is proved by the success of the cotton mills already established in this country, and by the retirement of Manchester from this branch of competition. This success is by no means due to the influence of the Import Duty, for if Manchester could hold her ground, that duty would not have stood in its way. But our contemporary who is a free trader to the back-bone concedes that "if there is a reasonable hope that India can produce cotton goods as cheaply as Manchester, then the Government is bound to give her manufactures protection while the experiment is being tried, and the fact ascertained." Thus the question of protection as regards coarse goods according to our contemporary's own showing is a false issue. We now come to the finer fabrics. On this point we prefer to put the argument in the words of the Government of India. His Excellency the Governor General in Council remarks: "The revenue obtained in 1874-75 from those duties was Rs. 92,15,383; and even at the valuations as now revised, it would have been more than Rs. 83,00,000. It would be impossible for the Government of India to give up such a sum without seeking some compensation from other sources. These duties are levied at a very small cost at a minimum of inconvenience to the people, and they cause no discontent. Had the Government of India found necessary, for the reasons given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or for any other cause, to abandon these duties, they would have been placed in a position of much anxiety. If necessary, they most probably have resorted to the alternative of an excise on the indigenous mills, rather than give up a large revenue which cannot be spared. But it is plainly shown by the Committee, that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in these goods, the importers are, as yet, subject to little or no new competition by the manufacturers in India. The Committee have reported, after careful inquiry, that the import trade which is exposed to competition from Indian manufactures, yields a duty of only Rs. 4,00,000. It should be remembered that the handlooms of India have, all along, competed with importers in respect to this class of goods: the only features in recent times is the construction of cotton mills in increasing numbers; some have long existed, and have not, it is believed, till lately been very successful." It will be thus seen that the class of goods in which India competes successfully with Manchester represents a revenue of only four lacs of rupees or less than one-twentieth of the revenue derived from the duty on cotton goods. Wherein then lies the complaint of Manchester? It has practically a monopoly of the finer fabrics, and it is this class of goods which pays it most. If, however, the incidental result of the import duty be a protection of indegenous manufactures the Government cannot help it. It must have revenue, and it must take it in that shape, which is the least injurious to the people of India, whose interests demand its first consideration. The Government taxes the opium, and brings all its influence to bear upon China for its consumption, but does it consider the moral effect, which the consumption of opium produces upon the Chinese? On a far higher ground we ask why should the Government trouble itself about Manchester, if the import duty on cotton goods does not injure the national industry of India? A protective duty is objectionable, because it ultimately clogs the industry of the nation, and throws upon it a burden which presses hard upon the national energy. But this moderate duty of five per cent. upon cotton goods is not open to that objection. Upon this point we have much pleasure in quoting the words of Mr. Laing. "Free-trade," says that ex-Finance Minister, does not mean that there shall be no taxes, but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection. That every customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at home has, therefore, become an axiom; and it only admits of one exception—where the amount of import duty is so moderate that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty. This is the case in regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1s. a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained; and it is precisely our case with regard to piece-goods. We cannot dispense with customs duties on our imports generally; and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent on manufactured goods." We hope we have discussed the question with "calm reason." We admit that as India will progress in cotton manufacture Manchester will suffer, but it is the natural law of political economy. If India produces goods at home cheaply, why should it import them from the foreign market? We are aware that the decline of the Manchester trade with India will result in a loss of that revenue, which is now put forward as the only ground for the continuance of the import duty, but if India is enriched by her own manufactures, she will be quite prepared to make good the loss. She will not then murmur to pay an excise duty.

A MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

THERE is a general feeling among our countrymen that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should not literally end "in smoke." The preparations made by the Town Committee for the reception of His Royal Highness and the illumination of the city in his honor has been planned on a really imperial scale; if Mr. Hogg succeeds in carrying out his programme, as to which we have however no misgivings, considering the resources at his command and the unbounded energy he possesses, a sight will be presented in the metropolis of British India on Christmas Eve, the like of which had never before been witnessed in any eastern city, ancient or modern. The Native Community are active in making their preparations for an entertainment to His Royal Highness. This is the only city in the empire with a mixed population, in which the native residents have invited His Royal Highness to a special entertainment, and it is their intention to get it up in completely oriental style. His Royal Highness has seen much more grand and magnificent things, designed by western ingenuity and art, than anything we could show, but it is the humble wish of the entertainers at the Belgatchia Villa to make up for such grandeur with the novelty of the spectacle. Be that as it may, all that is being done will either end in smoke or in temporary glitter. Is nothing to be done to commemorate the auspicious event of His Royal Highness's visit to the capital? In Behar an Industrial School, in Benares a Hospital, and in Bombay a Leper Asylum will be established in honor of the visit, but what will be done in Calcutta? That liberal and public-spirited zemindar, Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, started the project of a Native Serai; the leader of the Progressive Brahmas has proposed a public Hall to be called after the Prince's name for social reunions of Europeans and Natives; Sir Richard Temple has set on foot a scheme for the establishment of Zoological Gardens. We wish success to all, but we believe the projector of the first is willing to merge his scheme in another having for its object the cultivation and promotion of science. He had promised Rs. 5000 towards the establishment of a Native Serai, but if he should find that the public would support an institution for the advancement, of science, he might we think be induced to divert his contribution of Rs. 5000 towards that purpose. Now there has long been before the public the project of an Association for the cultivation of science by natives of this country started by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, a lover of science and his country, and as it has been considerably furthered by munificent contributions already promised, we think there is a good chance of success for it, if the people will put their shoulders to the wheel and begin to work at once. A Temple of Science under the auspices of Sir Richard Temple would be a fitting memorial of the visit of the eldest son of Prince Albert, to whom the cause of the advancement of science in the latter half of the nineteenth century has been so greatly indebted. It would be a memorial the glory of which would increase with the increase of years. It would mark a new era in the history of British rule in India, and nothing could be more auspicious than to connect it with the advent of the future Emperor of Hindusthan.

We are glad to observe that the promoters of the projected Science Association are fully alive to the happy conjunction of events at the present time, and are prepared to take advantage of. The Provisional Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the organization of the Association have prepared a draft report, which we give below with a view to invite general attention and support:

Report of the Provisional Committee.

1. We are of opinion that an Association for the cultivation of science by the natives of this country will be of incalculable benefit not to them alone but ultimately may be to the world at large. We therefore strongly recommend that steps be taken at once for the establishment of such an Association.

2. We are aware that to found and endow such an Association that shall be complete as an Institute of Science and be in full working order, it will require a great deal more money than the Project has hitherto been able to command. We are convinced however that the amount already subscribed will help in making a good beginning. We therefore strongly recommend that instead of waiting for a full-fledged Institution, a beginning be at once made with the sum subscribed, contenting ourselves for the present with only three sections, representing General Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology, which be it remembered, are the only branches of science which have received permanent professorships at the Royal Institution of London.

3. To work the three sections, it has been estimated by our Chairman that about Rs. 30,000 will be required for books, instruments, and furniture, and by Babu Nilmani Mitter, a member of this committee, that about Rs. 50,000 will be required for a building consisting of lecture-theatre to accommodate about 300 persons, and three adjoining rooms to serve as laboratories, and for a piece of land about a couple of biggans in area whereon to erect the building. The monthly expenses of the three sections will be about Rs. 500, 300 being required for the three workers, and 200 for experiments, for the publication of transactions, and other current business.

4. It will be seen that books, instruments, and building will absorb the whole amount subscribed, and that we shall have to provide for the monthly expense of Rs. 500 from other sources. For the present we would recommend that this sum be raised from monthly subscriptions, the minimum of which we would fix at Re. 1 a month, which will enable many to come forward in aid of the Association who could not otherwise do so. At the same time we would invite larger subscriptions from our enlightend millionaires who have already so very nobly come forward with donations to found the Association, and who would, we are sure, be very glad to help on its continuance after it has come into existence. In this way, we believe it would not be difficult to raise the sum of Rs. 500 per month, and even to have it guaranteed for the period of five years.

5. If the Association could be made to run an existence of five years, and if it can go on showing good and useful work, it will certainly command more and more sympathy and support, and those who are in favour of the project but under an idea that it is not likely to be carried out, have not yet come

to its aid, will do so then all the more readily and zealously.

6. We would recommend the establishment of the Association particularly at this auspicious time of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, inasmuch as we believe, it would be a most fitting memorial of that visit, toward which all alike, Native and European, high and low, may unite to contribute whereby they will be showing their loyalty in a two-fold aspect, loyalty to their sovereign and loyalty to enlightened progress. Sir Richard Temple has already evinced the most lively interest in the project and it will not be too much to believe that Lord Northbrook will do the same. And when the Rajas Maharajas, and Princes, who will gather in this our Capital to honor the royal visitor, will learn this, they will, if we are not much mistaken, very gladly join, as one of them, the Maharaja of Pattialah has already long ago joined, in founding and endowing an Institution which, while it will be the most fitting memorial of the Prince that can be conceived, will grandly fulfil the mission of England to India, the restoration and elevation of the people of India.

7. In view of the circumstances that favor the immediate execution of the Science Association project, we would recommend that measures be taken for the collection of the subscriptions, for sending out an indent of books and instruments, for selecting a site and drawing up a plan and estimate for the building, and for inaugurating the Association under the beneficent auspices of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the future King of England and Emperor of India.

So far as the scheme goes it is good enough. But we would go further. We would solicit the co-operation of Government. Sir Richard Temple is we believe willing to support the institution, and the Government aid cannot take a better shape than the foundation of professorships for the teaching of science to those, who may wish to cultivate it through the medium of this Association. Such professorships were contemplated in the education charter of 1854, and when the State in England gives grants to the Royal Institution of London we see no reason why similar assistance should not be given to a like institution in Calcutta. Father Lafont, the most zealous votary of science in Calcutta, has promised to deliver lectures, and if Government lends the services of some of its professors for periodical lectures, and encourages the students by founding some substantial exhibitions, a new era will dawn upon the cause of education in Bengal. At the preliminary stage we would give the institution a two-fold character, that is to say, we would make it a school of teaching and a society for study and investigation. The begianers should be regularly instructed in the principles of science as they would be in a class room, and the more advanced students should have facilities afforded to them for independent study and investigation. These might also be invited to deliver popular lectures on particular branches. These lectures and the results of independent research and investigation might be published in a Quarterly Journal of Science, which we would like to see established in connection with the Association. Once a sufficient impetus is given to the teaching of science, an organization might be made for examining the students and confering science degrees upon them. In other words this Association might be raised to the status of a University of Science with the necessary charter and regulations. Here is an object, the furtherance of which we submit is worthy of the highest ambition. It cannot however succeed without a liberal aid from Government. If Sir Richard Temple, the first Governor of Bengal who has shewn a zealous interest in the cause of science education in this country, will lend a helping hand, it will both deserve and command success. The association of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' name with it ought to be a powerful element of success. To such an imperial memorial of His Royal Highness's visit we believe we may confidently appeal to the native princes and chiefs, who have honoured the metropolis with their presence on this occasion, as well as to all public-spirited noblemen and gentlemen throughout the country for liberal support.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE EDUCATED NATIVES OF INDIA.

MR. ROUTLEDGE'S *Indian Notes* in *Macmillan's Magazine* are both interesting and instructive Not many months back we noticed his first paper entitled "our present position and probable future in India." We propose to notice in this issue his last paper, which treats of the British Government and the educated natives of India. It bears the impress of Mr. Routledge's vigorous and catholic mind. It is eminently fair, eminently impartial, and eminently sympathizing. He says: "Young Hindoos have facilities for high-class education which English boys of the same classes at home till very recently had not, and they have availed themselves of their privilege to an extent which has astonished those who favour their success as well as those who see in it elements of personal assumption and dangerous competition. They attend English lectures in crowds, and often the lecturer is a Hindoo. They hold public meetings in villages as well as in towns, and discuss the questions of the day. Of course, when this is the case, it can hardly fail that the "Bengal Baboo" is the butt of everyone who thinks that Englishmen have the sole right to offices under the State. But the ball that has been set rolling all the Queen's armies could not stop. And shame upon the Englishman who would wish to stop it, or rob any young man, Hindoo or Mahomedan, orthodox or heterodox, of one fairly won honour. Englishmen may lose in the number of places open to them, but England will be the gainer for every intelligent man—would we could add and woman too—added to the population of India." He goes on:

"I have notes, taken with a view to publication, of conversations with two influential native gentlemen, both of whom boasted (laughingly, jocularily, but with all the meaning in their words) that they owed nothing of their education to the English Government or to Missionary Societies, but all to native agencies. It may be said that the very boast shows the reverse of cordial feeling. What cordiality of feeling can there be where so many Englishmen term every difference of opinion disloyalty, and every argument insult? I confess I liked to hear the boast, simply because I think it is well that men should grow in manhood whatever comes of British rule in India. The difficulties in the way of natives of India taking men's parts in their own country are insuperable, but are overcome. An accomplished scientific man, Dr. Sircar, a pure Hindoo, but an English scholar and thinker, and one rare modesty, has been labouring for years to establish a native Science Association. Most Englishmen seem to stand aloof from the project, while Dr. Sircar's wealthier countrymen have supported him with munificent contributations, and one may well hope will support him still further. In fact, Young Bengal, by the help of State colleges and Missionary colleges, is able to compete and dares to compete, with Englishmen in every struggle for place, and in some cases to wrest away even the higher prizes. Great errors are made and laughed at, but the competition never ceases. The Mahomedans alone have in the main stood sullenly aside from all educational schemes, from causes of pride, many Englishmen say; from a neglect learned Mahomedans say, on the part of the rulers of India to consider the peculiarities of the Mahomedan faith—to make the Arabic language, for instance a fundamental element of the examinations. In Madras, the late excellent governor, Lord Hobert, announced from the offset of his benign rule his determination to do justice to the Mahomedan race, and it was remarkable with what a cheerful spirit he was met by members of that race in all parts of India. Little is as it known, there has been no better instance in our time of the response of the instinct of an entire race to the initiative of a generous mind.

Let me draw attention to this marked and remarkable fact, that inducements offered to the Mahomedans to attend school rarely elicit disapproval from educated Hindoos. I noticed this again and again. Of course there are Mahomedan and Kooka, or Mahomedan and Parsee feuds. I do not mean to say that race hatred is dead or dying. I do not say, for I do not think, that a word in the Punjab or the North-west Provinces might not prove like a spark in a powder magazine. But certainly many noted men, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, have striven of late years, with laudable and virtuous zeal, to unite the native races in all such good efforts as those for education, and on occasions the Brahmin and the Moulvie can stand together for some patriotic object. It has been said that England's interest lies in the separation of races. Then England's interest is a false interest unworthy of great name. But it were a pure calumny to say so, and calumny no one Worthy of the name of statesman ever have endorsed. There is not much fear of any union for war. There is hopefulness at last of a future though distant generous union in peace of at least the intelligent men of the different races of India.

The above shews an appreciation of the inner working of the Indian mind, both Hindu and Mahomedan, which does credit to both the head and heart of the writer. It is not every Englishman who can make such a correct and at the same time generous estimate of the progress of the native mind. English education has been a cement of union between the different nationalities of India, but it is a union for good and not for evil, for mutual improvement and not for a conspiracy for the usurpation of political power, for the conservation of the State, which has conferred upon them such signal benefits, and not for its destruction.

Mr. Routledge is fully alive to the objections taken by a certain class of Englishmen to the spread of English education among the natives of India on purely selfish grounds, and he thus meets those objections: "It may be said—is being said every day—that with the rapid spread of native education Englishmen must of necessity lose some of the chief advantages of the conquest of India. I grant, without a moment's hesitation, that if one of the objects of conquest was to provide new openings in life for young Englishmen, that object must inevitably suffer from the extension of high-class education among natives of India. There will, beyond all question, be fewer "openings." But no such object as the one here indicated ever was in the mind, or at all events ever influenced the policy, of any Englishstatesman of the first order on whom devolved the responsibility of extending the British Empire in India. The contrary would mean an avowal which England, I am quite sure, is not prepared to make, that there is one immense territory under the dominion of the Queen where Englishmen can only have success in life at the cost of keeping the natives of the country in ignorance, or at least of refusing them the high-class education to which they aspire. There will be a great many revolutions of thought before that revolution of the justice and honour of English character. It may please a certain class of politicians to talk unduly of the rights of the civil service, just as it pleased a bygone class of politicians to talk of the rights of the East India Company. But no more "privileges" of company or class ever yet were suffered to permanently silence Parliament as to the prior and invincible claim of broad justice. It is a mere coincidence that the Red Indian and the Maori make no demand for colleges, while the Bengalee does. The Queen, indeed, has no other possession to which the same rule applies as to India, but there is no doubt of the rule here, and the answer that Lord Salisbury is said to have given to a remonstrance on the subject is both just and wise. I simply say that the hand held out to India with high-class education cannot be withdrawn; and that educated men will, with us or without us, climb the ladder of State employment. In the path of justice no course ever was clearer in these particulars than that of England in India. The path of injustice in these particulars would be rugged and thorny, and the only comfort is that England never will tread it any more."

Mr. Routledge thus notices the Brahmas as an outcome of English education:

"Education in India would be very imperfectly dealt with even in outline, without reference to the Brahmists, but it will only be possible now in this paper to glance at them. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's visit to England a few years ago undoubtedly induced great bitterness among Englishmen in India. His denunciation of some was accepted as a general denunciation, and the cheers with which it was received in English public meetings were deemed "the unkindest cut of all." I do not think that from that time the intercourse between Englishmen and the younger body of the Brahmists has been kindly. I regret to say this——for the feeling is clearly founded on a misapprehension of what the Brahmist intended to convey to England. It is a year or so more than a century since Rammohun Roy, the great founder of Brahmaism, was born, of a high and wealthy Brahminal family, in Burdwan. He was instructed in all the learning of his caste, but at an early age he doubted, and eventually after years of study, travel, and communion with men of different races and creeds, he began to teach, both to classes of his countrymen and through the press. I do not purpose to tell anything of the history of the two bodies in to which the followers of Rammohun Roy are now divided. It may be useful, however, to say that the elder body, the Adi Sumaj, is known for its wish to remain Hindoo, while the younger body, the Progressive Sumaj, does not affect to claim any part in Hindooism as a creed. Both Churches contain some pure and gentle spirits. Each has a literature (I have a vast number of the tracts of both before me now) with maxims and sentiments in which holiness of life is the central theme. A lecturer (there is no name to the tract, but I believe he is the minister of the Adi Sumaj, an excellent man) has these which I cull from among many equally good words."

Then follow the extracts for which we have no room. We give below Mr. Routledge's comments:

"These are the words not of St. Augustine nor of Richard Baxter, but of one of the old Church of the Brahmists. The Church of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen holds the same views, and carries out the same sentiments into human intercourse. I would like very much to place the tracts of both Churches in the hands of any one who would wish to draw closer the cords of union with men who deserve so well of all who have a generous feeling for the future well-being of mankind. I believe, however, that Babu Keshub Chunder Sen is well represented in England by an excellent lady. I would be well satisfied with the result of these papers if I could in

ever so small a degree tend to draw the attention of Englishmen to men of sentiments like of those I have quoted.

I may add that the elder body of the Brahmists is now scarcely at all divided from orthodox Hindoos in anything but faith. There is no social antagonism between them; and in this certainly lies as much hopefulness for India as in the impulse of the younger body, which is working very hopefully. I never met Mr. Sen where talk was possible, but a younger brother of his I met under very favourable circumstances, and I had some pleasant conversation with him. I thought I never had met anywhere a gentler spirit, or one that was more likely in the future to help to infuse kind and generous sentiments into the minds of his countrymen."

Mr. Routledge has also a kind word for the Native Christians:

"Among native Christians the names of two men trained for the Christian Ministry occur to me as representing suggestive facts. About a year and a half ago I was a fellow-passenger with one of these men, Mr. Sheshadri, a Presbyterian Missionary, connected with Bombay, and I believe that though he had many critics at the outset, long before our arrival out every one on board had for him a most kindly regard. He was going away to a native state somewhere to found native villages on a large and comprehensive plan, providing for instruction in trades and much besides. That he will succeed if he lives I am as certain as I am that his success will be deserved. The other gentleman is Mr. Lal Behary Day (both are entitled to be called "reverend," though), who has lately written a prize novel, descriptive of native life. It is strange to find a prize offered by a Bengalee landlord—rigidly orthodox, that is, rigidly "heathen"—won by a native Christian; but no better proof could be given of the breadth of both the giver and the receiver of the prize. Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee is a rare man when compared with the enlightened men, not of India alone, but of all nations. Quite blind, and to that extent helpless, he is an excellent and forcible speaker, a shrewd administrator of a large and growing estate, and a kind benevolent helper of all who need help and can show at once a good cause and a pure aim. If such a man lived for no other purpose, he would be invaluable as showing how a Hindoo, glorying in his faith, can at the same time hold out the hand of fellowship to Mahomedans, to Christians, to Brahmists, to men of all creeds and names."

Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, though old, distances his young countrymen in public spirit and energy. The catholicity of his mind is a most pleasing proof of the toleration of the Hindu mind.

Mr. Routledge takes a measure of the real significance of the social superiority of the Brahmin, which is striking as well as instructive. He says:

"The poorest Brahmin has a nobility that no wealth could purchase, and which no wealth of the bitterest foe could infringe or impair. You see the man of great wealth bow to one, however poor, who wears the sacred thread, but especially to one who has also, by learning and virtue, vindicated his claim to the high lineage which the thread betokens. Every one knows this, but few consider that it has any significance beyond that of a custom of which Englishmen count nothing. In reality, it is a key to the character of the Hindoo race. The low bows and prostrations of Eastern nations, the rule that an inferior must stand barefooted in the presence of a superior, and so on, have led to a very erroneous belief with respect to the intercourse of rich and poor. The rule with respect to shoes is a standing puzzle and torment to some Englishmen. If one of their own baboos should enter a room with his shoes on, the matter is easy; but if a native of position does so, the poor stickler for dignity is in a terrible difficulty; and I have known instances in which he sulked and made himself disagreeable to his visitor, from the simple fact that he did not know whether he was not being quizzed. The proper rule, I have been told, is to exact the same amount of deference that the visitor would pay to a native of high rank. I say no—such a rule would be absurd. First because race gives an Englishman no claim to rank; a man who in England would be undistinguished has no right in India to claim the honor given to men of high position. Secondly, English rules have also a claim to be taken into consideration. Natives of India sit upon the floor, and, in some respects, to step upon that floor would be equivalent to stepping on an Englishman's table, with, of course, tenfold greater pollution."

Mr. Routledge has told the truth. There is a feeling among the native nobility that there are Englishmen in India, who exact from them an amount of obeisance, which they could never hope to receive from their own countrymen, their own social position in their own country being after all very questionable indeed. It is the pride of race, which makes them blind to the rank and station of those, whom political subjection dooms to social degradation. They may not speak out; in fact they dare not speak out; nevertheless they feel, and feel, deeply. Mr. Routledge notes that the Indian though caste-proud, or if even purse-proud, is not unkind to his inferiors or servants. He says:

"Certainly, a poor native often speaks to one of his wealthy countrymen in a manner which would surprise people who imagine the poor man's life one of never-ending servility. An English or Scotch labourer addressing a lord or "gentlebody," would not dare to use anything like the same degree of freedom that Hindoo would use to his lord. A servant very commonly tosses his head saucily to one side, and looking his employer full in the face, argues with him on terms of apparent equality; and the employer, also commonly enough, will argue the matter out in the same spirit, rarely affecting to stand upon his rank and position, prouder to all appearance of a victory in the fair arena where volubility carries the day than of any reliance on his more wealth. An Englishman would be likely to knock a servant down for half the familiarity that is common between some native landowners and others and their servants, and yet Englishmen can never obtain that social mastery which they often appear to have obtained. They too, are bound by inexorable custom. No tribe on the one hand, or threat on the other, would ever induce a Hindoo servant bearer-born to perform the duties of a table servant. It is caste, people say, the influence of an all-powerful faith. True, but the caste has in this case given birth to a kind of personal dignity through which the mailed hand of the rudest conqueror has failed to break, at the time when he was breaking through armies as if they had been cobwebs."

Mr. Routledge thus draws a picture of the Indian landlord and tenant:

"The relations of landlord and tenant are often very kindly. The landlord may object to make new roads at the behest of an enterprising commissioner, and he may even see no use for village schools, but, "let alone," or gently dealt with, he will sometimes make his tenantry as comfortable as the circumstances admit. Naturally, also, there are landlords of a very different class; but this we may say, that the native tenant as a rule prefers a native landlords to an English one. We never shall make any permanent impression on the social life of India if we cannot impress first the wealthier men. We never shall do any good if we degrade these men in the eyes of their poorer neighbours.

Mr. Routledge concludes his paper by giving the Indian ideas on the subject of Indian finance:

"It would be almost treason to say that one of the main difficulties of Anglo Indian statesmanship is the gradual and certain increase of expenditure, whereas the subject is generally treated in England as resolving itself almost entirely into inelasticity of revenue. Either the country is or is not paying as much as under present conditions it is ever likely to pay, save at the bayonet's point. If it is, then reduction of expenditure becomes the first question in politics; but that is a question too often pushed into the back-ground. Civil officers are commended for great energy, for new bridges, new roads, plans for irrigation, new schemes of a hundred kinds—and, above all, for excellent and exhaustive minutes and reports; but very rarely do we hear of commendation for reduction of expenditure. Would it not be worth while making that one of the greatest qualifications for honour? Lord Mayo's division of income and expenditure into provincial assignments—a scheme which was criticised at the time, and which has been criticised ever since without any one ever venturing to hit upon the part of it that was deemed unsound—gave to subordinate rulers the power to do what was heretofore in the hands of the Government alone. Lord Northbrook's control of the finances is believed to have been rigorous. It would be the nearest way to a great Indian reputation if any civil servant in high place could, with the help of some native administrator, cut down expenditure, and increase revenue in a way that would press lightly on industry. No one doubts that India, with fair play, would produce other men like Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Madhava Rao, both brought into preminence by the exigencies of native states; not in any way by the difficulties of British administrators. The absolute penury of the Princes of Travancore was Sir Madhava's opportunity. The mortal danger of Scindia was the opportunity of Sir Dinkur Rao. The financial administration of both was marvellous, transforming barren treasuries into treasuries of abundant wealth, and at the same time removing burthens under which the people had groaned, and making hostile populations loyal. This is no exaggeration. It is a bare fact which might be amplified to any extent, and with figures which never now are questioned. Why do we not employ such men, and raise them to high honour? Let us face the fact, as we shall have to face it some day, in spite of all interests. It is because we are sending out men who put in a claim to all the high office, in India as their covenanted right. They have a right to much. No men, no class of men, have the right to say that the Queen shall be precluded from the service of any one of her subjects who can serve her best. When Parliament considers this subject fairly, we shall have advanced far beyond opium-duty and salt-duty discussions, on the way to a sound scheme of finance for India.

We have given a running review of Mr. Routledge's paper. Our object has been more to give what he has said than to say what we think of the subjects which he has touched upon. His remarks are so just, generous and pregnant with meaning that comments upon them are superfluous. There is a pleasure to read the sentiments of even one such Englishman regarding India, and our fervent wish is that the influence of such a large-hearted, just and sympathizing thinker as Mr. Routledge may extend over the general English public, who saturated with his spirit will be best able to solve the great problem of Indian administration.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES OF ASSAM.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has made a very interesting report on its frontier tribes and our relations with them. First in order come the Bhuteas. The district of Goalpara and Kamrup, and part of Darrang, are bounded on the north by tribes, some of which are subordinate to the Bhutan Government while others pay allegiance to the Government of Khassa, and claim to be independent of the Bhuteas. In 1873-74 there were some petty disturbances caused by the Bhuteas, but these disturbances never assumed a political aspect. The Bhuteas who in the cold season come into Darrang by the Lhaling Duar (the principal pass being the gorge of the Barnadi) are immediately subordinate to Bhutan. Their chief, Tespa Raja, who resides at Marsala, about ten miles, as the crow flies from the boundary, had made himself somewhat obnoxious in 1871 and 1872, by taking British subjects who cut timber in the border forests. But, since the laying down of the boundary by Colonel Graham, no complaints have been made against him. Next to the Bhuteas proper come various tribes connected more or less intimately with Lhassa. The Raja of Kerkeria, one of the Sat Rajas of Kariapara, who are subject to Towang, has established a market on the banks of the Bhola river, a little north of the Kerkeria tea-garden. This market bids fair, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, to rival the Udalgiri fair in importance. The Sat-rajas objected to the boundary lines laid down by Col. Graham. It was, however, pointed out to them that the line will not interfere with their privileges of grazing, hunting, and fishing, which they have hitherto enjoyed, and it is believed that, when experience shows them that this is the case, they will acquiesce in the arrangement without further demur. In 1872 it was decided to survey and demarcate the boundary between Assam and Bhutan. Colonel (then Major) Graham was appointed Special Commissioner, and Colonel Macdonald, and subsequently Captain Cowan, of the Survey Department, were directed to carry out the work under his orders. The principle on which the line was to be laid down, was to give all the hills to the Bhuteas and all the plains to the British Government; the only exception being that, in order to gain a straight boundary and conspicuous stations, pillars December, 1872, Colonel Graham first went to Dewangiri. He found the Tangso Penlow's zincaff *de facto* ruler of the place. This man was inclined to be obstructive, and said that he would not allow any pillars to be erected, as he had received no orders to lay down the boundary as previously declared by Lieutenant Holdich. He erected a pillar on each of the main trade routes at the points where they enter the ceded tract. One of these passes through Dewangiri, and the other follows the course of the Dea river. Situated to the eastward of the foregoing tribes are the Akas. They are divided into the Hazari Khoas and Khapas Chors, and were formerly a powerful and turbulent tribe. During the year 1873-74, the Hazari Khoas behaved very well. They received in 1873 a grant of thirty-six puras (forty-five acres) of land in excess of the eighteen puras before granted them. The consideration thus shown them appears to have much gratified them. The Khapas Chors, though not assuming at all a hostile air, have steadily refused to recognize the boundary laid down between the Bhoroli and Khari Dikrai rivers. They lay claim to tract of several square miles, containing elephants, salt-licks valuable timber, &c. They also claimed an extension of the grant of waste land which is at present allowed them; and the chief, Midhi, at last claimed the whole land between the hills and the Brahmaputra, bounded on the east by the Bhoroli, and the west by the Rhotas. It was ultimately decided that the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, should proceed with a strong guard during the cold weather, and authoritatively mark off the boundary. East of the Akas come the Dufflas, who are divided into numerous clans. There are, however, two main divisions which are generally recognized *i. e.*, the Dufflas living on the boundary of North Lakhimpur are called Tagens, and those living in the boundary of Darrang, Paschims. Those Dufflas who, living at some distance from our territory, have little intercourse with us are also called Abors; indeed, Abor may be considered the general name for all the tribes—Duffla, Miri, and Bor Abor—lying between the Akas and the Mishmis. The same word is, however, used by the inhabitants of the plains (but not by the hillmem themselves) to denote the wilder and remote tribes of the Nagas on the south bank of Brahmaputra. The Miris, or Abor Miris, occupy the hills bordering on the North Lakhimpur sub-division, eastward of the Ranganadi. They much resemble the Dufflas in their appearance, manners, and customs, but they have a different dialect, if not language. They are a quiet and inoffensive people. They receive their posa annually at North Lakhimpur whither they come in large numbers in the cold season to

trade, taking, in return for the usual hill produce, salt, cloth, beads, dogs, &c., &c. Numbers of this tribe, and of the neighbouring tribe of Abors, have from time to time settled in the plains in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts. The settlers are locally called Mati Miris, and, having partially adopted the Assamese language and, to a great extent, dress, they are hardly recognizable as hill people. They, however, continue to build their villages in hill fashion, and amongst themselves talk the Miri or Abor dialect indifferently with Assamese. They are a cleanly, quiet, and industrious people, and well known as good boatmen. The Abors proper, or Bor Abors, as they are generally called, to distinguish them from tribes of Duffla and Miri Abors, occupy the hills between the Miris and the Mishmis, as far east as the Dihang river. It is not known how far to the north they extend. It is, however, probable that their remotest clans are in immediate contact with Thibet. Their nearest villages are very close to Dibrugarh, the head-quarters of the Lakhimpur district. This tribe which, like all the tribes on this frontier, is divided into almost innumerable clans, has always been warlike, and more or less troublesome. In 1873 and 1874, however, it behaved fairly well. In both years the Abors came down as usual and received their "posa," and, though they were not particularly cordial, they behaved quietly and respectfully. They are a sullen and morose people, and cannot be expected to make demonstrations of friendship. The next tribes to notice are the Mishmis, Khamtis, Phakials, Doanias, and Singphos, who occupy the tract from the Dihang to the Buri Dehing, i. e., the whole of the head of the Brahmaputra valley. It is difficult to define the limits of each; they are therefore taken together. The behaviour of these tribes was all that could be wished for. From the Buri Dehing westwards, as far as the Kopili river in Nowgong, extend the numerous tribes which go by the name of Nagas. They may be roughly divided into the eastern and western tribes. In the year 1873 all was quiet on this part of the frontier. A survey party under Lieutenant Holcombe and Captain Samuells explored the eastern hills towards the Patkai range. No show of hostility was made in the year 1873. In 1874, and the beginning of 1875, the scene changed. The circumstances attending the treacherous massacre of Lieutenant Helcombe and followers, and the punitive expedition undertaken to avenge their death, need not be recapitulated here. The Mikirs are a small tribe occupying the hills of the Nowgong district. They are so completely under our control as hardly to merit the name of "border" tribe. They were in 1873-74, as they always have been perfectly quiet and well-behaved. Bordering on the Mikirs are Jaintias or Syntengs. The Jaintia Hills have long been British territory, and their inhabitants and their neighbours, the Khasias, are under the rule of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. These people were in the years of report as well-behaved as usual. The Jaintias are especially keen traders, and the Khasias too, though not so industrious, have a natural inclination for commerce. The Garos are the next tribe, their eastern boundary being the western boundary of the Khasi Hills. Their conduct has been all that can be desired, politically speaking, and since the reduction of the "Bemalwah," or independent Garos, in 1871-72, even cases of individual outrage are very rare. The Kookies are sometimes troublesome but on the whole fair.

The above summary shows that our Government has laid down the new boundary with a high hand. There have been frequent rows and raids, but generally speaking not of a serious nature. Gradually, however, the frontier tribes of Assam are being brought under the civilizing influence of our Government.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE first report of this Company is before us. It is as its promoters assert the only Life Assurance Company of its kind in the world, and gives a new and improved character to practical life assurance and its administration, especially in India. This is done by allowing policy-holders a voice in its management, as the first consideration should be the interests of the assured; strictly prohibiting amalgamations, thus rendering it impossible that such cases of hardship can occur as those which resulted from amalgamations, providing the highest order of security for its engagements, allowing policy-holders the option of insuring at English rates with perfect safety, giving a fixed monetary value for every premium paid by investing 80 per cent. thereof in Government securities in trust for policy-holders as their sole property; by shareholders and policy-holders appointing their own trustees, auditors, and consulting actuary, to protect their respective interests; by no entire forfeiture of policies; by lapsed policies being renewed without fine, thus doing away with the ordinary plan of lapsing policies; by the entire direction being in India; by Native lives being assured at European rates, as it is proved that their lives are as valuable as those of Europeans in India; by funds being invested in Government securities only, and remaining in India so as to afford absolute security; by economical management, without which the best of systems cannot succeed; by claims being paid one month after proof of death, which is *real advantage*, by the profits of the company reverting to Policy-holders and share-holders in this country from whose payments they accrue; by no restriction on travel; by a pension branch open to classes at lower rate than any other pension branch or funds in India; by assurance of under-average lives at more equitable rates than those of any other company (thus abolishing all the conditions which have hitherto trammelled life assurance, especially in India); and by allowing all interested in the Company to understand its position; and by making policies and promissory notes of the oriental financial securities of the very highest class, always available to their holders for monetary purposes, and thereby conferring on the Company its distinctive character. The capital taken up to date is Rs. 92,400, only Rs. 29 have been paid by way of commission for obtaining the same. The Directors have conducted the business of the Company with great economy, and have taken no fees for their trouble connected therewith. The expenses of preliminary organisation have been *unusually* small. The Manager and Actuary's salary was fixed at Rs. 800 per mensem, a moderate salary for all his work connected with the establishment and management of its affairs,—but with the exception of the first three months Mr. Slater the manager has only drawn Rs. 500 per mensem (and even that small sum not regularly) to be increased as the Company succeeds. It has not been an uncommon circumstance for the expenses and claims of now the most flourishing Companies in England to absorb annually, for the first few years, from half a lac to a lac of rupees, being the whole of their annual income from all sources: and in the case of a company recently established, some of its principles being similar to those of the Oriental, the outlay it is stated was very much greater; whereas this Company has only spent Rs. 13,854-15-4, and its annual income is already Rs. 16,824-9-6, which is about 20 per cent. more than the expenditure. The Company has now 45 Agencies and others are being constituted throughout India; many of these, however, have only recently been established, so that the business introduced by them has been limited. We may safely anticipate that in course of time, as the great facilities and advantages offered by the Oriental become more widely known, they will be justly appreciated, and contribute materially to the prosperity of the Company. The following periodical return will show the manner in which the business has progressed period by period:

Periodical Progress of Life Business completed from commencement of Operations to 31st August 1875.

For each period ending.		No. of Policies.	Amount Assured. Rs.	Annual Income. Rs.	a.	p.
1874...	31st November...	17	54,000	2,811	9	6
1875...	28th February ...	16	68,000	3,299	15	3
1875...	30th May	23	72,000	4,370	15	4
1875...	31st August	39	1,20,000	6,342	1	5
		95	3,14,000	16,824	9	6

Thus the Oriental has completed 95 assurances, assuring Rs. 3,14,000, yielding in annual premiums Rs. 16,824-9-6, giving an average of Rs. 3·306 for each assurance, and an annual premium income of about Rs. 177, or nearly 5⅓ per cent. on the sum assured. Such in substance is the first report of the "Oriental." Its primary object is to give perfect security to policy-holders and to ensure a profit to share-holders, and the principles adopted by it are eminently calculated to fulfil that object. The bulk of the premia has been invested in Government Securities, while even in the very first year the expenses are twenty per cent. less than income. Its especialty is assurance of Native lives, and the success which has attended its first operatous points to a hopeful future. We regret that no comparative table of European and Native lives has been given, for such a table would have shown how far it has enlisted the confidence of the Native public. One thing is, however, clear. The Company considers it safe to ensure Native life, though vital statistics in India are not sufficiently reliable. This fact ought to be assuring to Government in furthering its scheme of State Life Insurance. We shall be happy to know, if the Directors have no objection to state, what conditions and proofs they require in insuring Native life.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund:

		Rs.	
Amount already acknowledged	...	47,985	
Babu Mohimarunjun Roy Chowdry, Kakina, Rungpore	...	2,000	
Maharajah Gopaul Chunder Sing Bahadur of Moheshpore	...	1,000	
Raja Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty Bahadur of Hitampore	...	200	paid.
Raja Bissessar Mulliah Bahadur Searsole	...	200	
Sah Muttra Das, Lucknow	...	200	
Raja Syud Alli Hossein, Zemindar, Soorjogunge		150	paid.
Roi Gobordhone Lal, Durbhangah	...	150	
Babu Brindabone Chunder Mondol, Chinsurah		100	paid.
,, Govind Chunder Dutt	...	100	paid.
,, Boikuntnath Dey, Balasore	...	100	paid.
,, Gobind Chunder Roy, Bramondangah	...	100	
,, Sreedhur Acharjea Chowdry, Mooktagacha	...	50	paid.
Munshi Seerajudin Ahmed, Bhaugulpore	...	50	paid.
,, Abdool Khalik, ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Golam Moortaza ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Nubbee Buksh ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Saeuddin Ahmed ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Bhoobone Chunder Roy	...	50	paid.
Babu Bhoirub Chunder Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Juggut Chunder Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Probhat Chunder Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Troyluckonath Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Janokybullub Sen, Rungpore	...	50	paid.
,, Woomanath Mookerjee, Woolow	...	50	paid.
,, Jogendronath Mullick	...	50	
,, Kallydos Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Nocoordas Mullick	...	50	paid.
Chowdry Usmud Ali Khan	...	50	paid.
,, Fuzlay Ally Khan	...	50	paid.
Babu Debendra Chunder Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Rajendra Chunder Roy	...	50	paid.
,, Kally Mohun Das	...	50	paid.
,, Kally Churn Mullick	...	50	
,, Jodoonath Bose, Boroe	...	50	paid.
,, Mohendronath Bose ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Debendronath Bose ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Angsoprocash Gangooly	...	50	paid.
,, Prosunno Coomar Sen	...	50	paid.
,, Keeteenarain Chowdry	...	50	paid.
,, Modho Dass	...	50	paid.
,, Bissessar Dass	...	50	paid.
,, Ramadass	...	50	paid.
,, Shamadas	...	50	paid.
,, Boodh Sing Dhoodharia	...	50	paid.
,, Bishen Chand ,,	...	50	paid.
,, Lolit Mohun Sing, Shibpore	...	50	paid.
,, Nobin Mohun Sing ,,	...	50	paid.
Rai Meghraj Kottaree Bahadur	...	50	paid.
Babu Bhojeraj Kattaree	...	50	paid.
Rai Mahabeerpersad Sha, Chaprah	...	50	paid.
Babu Mony Mohun Sen	...	50	
,, Choonylal Sen	...	50	
Shaikh Eesa bin Kurtas	...	50	
Newab Inayatooddowalah	...	50	
Moonshee Zilloor Roheem	...	50	
Babu Boikunt Chunder Mustofee, Cooch Behar		50	paid.
,, Nemy Churn Bose	...	50	paid.
,, Rajendra Dutt	...	50	
TOTAL	...	54,635	

As the fund may be soon closed we would advise intending subscribers to apply without delay. We are requested to intimate that subscribers will be good enough to send for tickets to the Secretaries either at the office of the British Indian Association or at their private residences, or to this office from the 24th instant.

WE ARE requested to announce the following

contributions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association :

	Rs.
Babu Bhudev Mookerjea	... 400
„ Kallymohun Das	... 250

WE ARE glad to notice the revival of Messrs. Mookerjea Friend and Co., as general Commission Agents, whose advertizement we insert in another column. This is an auspicious moment for the resumption of their business. Calcutta is now studded with Native princes and chiefs, and they will find in Mookerjea Friend and Co., trustworthy Agents.

WE ARE GRIEVED to observe that Mr. J. B. Roberts has been doomed to a second disappointment. His name had been submitted by the late Chief Justice for the Sherievalty of Calcutta for the next year, and no man had a higher claim to that civic honor than this tribune of the people But the present Chief Justice has passed him over and nominated Mr. Bullen Smith. The appointment of the last-named gentleman is certainly unexceptionable, but if he had been asked, he would have himself gladly made room for Mr. Roberts. J. B. R. had been the unpaid servant of the town for years, and the bestowal of the Sherievalty upon him would have been only a partial recognition of the services rendered by him. We however hope that his claim will not be passed over when the next nomination is made.

WE HAVE received the following official programme of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Calcutta :

Thursday, 23rd December—The Prince of Wales will land at Prinsep's Ghat at 4-30 P. M., attended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Royal Highness will be received by the Viceroy. An address from the Corporations and Citizens of Calcutta will be read. A procession to Government House, including the Principal Officers of Government, will be formed. A detailed programme for the reception will be issued by the Foreign Department.

Friday, 24th December.— In the morning the Prince of Wales will receive most of the Native Chiefs now in Calcutta. At dusk His Royal Highness will proceed to the Race-stand, whence His Royal Highness will witness a display of fireworks. The Prince of Wales will afterwards drive through the illuminated streets of the City, returning to Government House by 8 P. M.

Saturday, 25th December.—(CHRISTMAS DAY.)—In the morning the Prince of Wales will attend Divine Service in the Cathedral. In the afternoon His Royal Highness will leave Government House for Barrackpore, driving through the City. The Prince will spend Sunday at Barrackpore.

Monday, 27th December—The Prince of Wales will return to Calcutta from Barrackpore by river landing at the Chandpal Ghat, and driving to Government House. His Royal Highness will receive the remaining visits of the Chiefs, and in the afternoon will attend a Garden Party at Belvedere. The Prince will dine with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and there will be a Ball at Government House in the evening.

Tuesday, 28th December.—In the morning the Prince of Wales will return the visits of the Chiefs. At 3 P. M., His Royal Highness will hold a Levee at Government House. A notification respecting the Levee will be published shortly. After dinner His Royal Highness will attend the entertainment which the Native gentlemen in Calcutta are preparing in his honor.

Wednesday, 29th December.—In the morning the Prince of Wales will return the visits of the Chiefs. In the afternoon His Royal Highness will attend the races. After dinner His Royal Highness will leave Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway upon a sporting expedition.

Friday 31st December.—In the afternoon the Prince of Wales will return to Calcutta, and in the evening will go to a Ball at the Town Hall, which the European gentlemen of Calcutta have prepared.

Saturday 1st January. 1876.—In the morning there will be a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India in camp on the Maidan. A programme for this ceremony will be issued by the Secretary of the Order. In the evening His Royal Highness will go to the Theatre.

Sunday, 2nd January.—In the morning the Prince of Wales will attend Divine Service at the Cathedral. In the afternoon His Royal Highness may visit the Botanical Gardens.

Monday 3rd January.—In the afternoon the Prince of Wales will visit the University Hall and the Medical College. In the evening His Royal Highness will leave Calcutta for Bankipore and Benares.

We regret to observe that the Levee has been appointed for the 28th instant, on the evening of which the Native Entertainment at the Belgatchia Villa will take place. As most of the gentlemen who will be present at the Levee will also be present at the Entertainment, it will be a great strain upon them, particularly upon the native gentlemen.

THE FOLLOWING *Gazette of India* Extraordinary has been issued containing the programme of arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :

Fort William, the 17th December 1875.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES is expected to arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 23rd December 1875, between noon and 2 P M. A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as soon as the Royal Standard can be distinguished at the mast head of the vessel upon which His Royal Highness is embarked.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his Personal Staff and two Officers of the Government of Bengal, will proceed, with the usual salute on embarking, to Diamond Harbour to meet His Royal Highness and accompany the Prince to Calcutta.

At 4 P. M. a deputation from the Government of India, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home, Foreign, and Military Departments, and the Military Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will wait upon the Prince of Wales and be presented to His Royal Highness by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

At 4-30 P. M. His Royal Highness accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and attended by His Royal Highness' Suite will embark in the Royal barge under the usual Naval honors. The Members of the deputation from the Government of India and the Officers of the Lieutenant-Governor's Suite will precede His Royal Highness to the shore.

The Prince of Wales will land at Prinsep's Ghat under a salute of 21 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William, which will Commence as His Royal Highness steps ashore.

A Guard of Honor, furnished by the Calcutta Volunteers, will be drawn up at Prinsep's Ghat.

The Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff, will receive His Royal Highness on the Pontoon, where the Prince will receive an address from the City of Calcutta.

The Commander-in Chief the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, and some Officers of Government* will be in attendance at the Ghat. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Members of Council, and the Brigadier-General Commanding, will be presented to the Princes of Wales by the Viceroy.

The Native Prince, specially invited to be present, will be introduced to His Royal Highness by the Viceroy.

Tickets of admission as spectators will be issued by the Commissioner of Police to ladies and gentlemen in such number as the limited space available will permit.

The route of the procession from Prinsep's Ghat to Government House will be along the south side of the Havildar's Tank into the old Course, and thence to the North-East Gate of Government House. It will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District.

A procession will be formed at Prinsep's Ghat in the following order :—

PROCESSION.

The Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Presidency District.
A Squadron of Native Cavalry.
A Battery of Artillery.
A Squadron of Native Cavalry.
The Officers of the District Staff on horseback
The Officers of the Head Quarters Staff and of the Persona Staff of the Commander-in-Chief on horseback.
A Detachment of the Viceroy's Body Guard.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's Staff
The Prince of Wale's Staff. } On horseback.
The Viceroy's Staff
The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his own carriage.
The Prince of Wales Suite in His Royal Highness' carriages.
A Troop of the Body Guard.
The carriage containing—
His Excellency the Viceroy. | His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
An Equerry in immediate attendance upon His Royal Highness.
A Troop of the Body Guard.
The Commissinor of Police will ride at the side of the Prince of Wales' carriage.
The Viceroy's carriage containing—
The Commander-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Bishop of Calcutta.
The Members of Council.
The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
The Viceroy's guests.
A Battery of Artillery.
A Squadron of Cavalry.

We are surprised that the Reception Committee, who represent the Town, have no place in the programme. It is true that the Chairman of the Justices will issue tickets to the members of the Address Committee, but the Reception Committee, elected at the public meeting, are nowhere. The Town has spared no expense to give a fitting welcome to His Royal Highness, and it is strange that the Town Committee have no place in the programme. The Justices, in whose name the address will be presented, are also not to be provided with special accommodation. How is it that Mr. Hogg, who takes his place as the spokesman of the Justices, has made no special provision for his colleagues. They managed better at Bombay.

*Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal.
Chief Commissioners present in Calcutta.
Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
Secretaries to the Government of India.
Members of Bengal Legislative Council.
The Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
The Consuls General.
The Head-Quarter Staff of the Army in India.
Brigadier-General Commanding Presidency District.
The Commander-in-Chief's Pesonal Staff.
The Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta.
The Chairman of the Port Commissioners.
The Sheriff of Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the Municipal Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—WE, the Corporation of Justices of the Peace, and the undersigned Citizens of Calcutta, approach Your Royal Highness with a most respectful and heartfelt welcome on this joyous occasion of the visit of Your Royal Highness to this great Dependency of the British Crown, to express to Your Royal Highness, and through Your Royal Highness, to our beloved Queen, the earnest assurance of our allegiance, loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty's person and Throne.

2. The advent of the Heir of our Gracious Sovereign to this country is a source of universal rejoicing and gratification to the people. The occasion awakens associations connected with the many mighty and ancient dynasties of this vast Empire, now so happily centred in the Royal Throne of England; and we hail with no ordinary enthusiasm the presence of the Heir to that Throne in the Capital City of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

3. We doubt not that this visit of Your Royal Highness will be for ever remembered as a great and prominent event in Indian history —an event which, while strengthening and cementing with fresh bonds the loyalty and attachment of the people to their Sovereign, affords them an additional pledge of Her Majesty's unceasing interest in their welfare and advancement.

4. In this City Your Royal Highness will meet with abundant indications of the moral and material progress, and of the prosperity, which everywhere follow on British rule. In its numerous structures and works of public utility, in its extensive trade, and in the spread of education and intelligence amongst its citizens will be found all the signs of a prosperous and contented people.

5. The only regret, mingling with the universal enthusiasm evoked by the intelligence of the projected visit of Your Royal Highness, was caused by the intimation that the Princess of Wales would not accompany the Royal Progress through India. We respectfully beg Your Royal Highness to convey to Your Royal Consort the sincere expression of our regret that we have thus been unable to prove to Her Royal Highness our loyal devotion and attachment by welcoming with acclamation Her bright and gracious presence among us.

6. Respectfully wishing Your Royal Highness the fullest enjoyment in Your interesting Tour, and earnestly hoping that Your Royal Highness will bear away pleasing impressions of the country and its people &c.

The address has been signed by the Chairman of the Justices, President of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the British Indian Association, Master of the Trades' Association, the Sheriff, and the Members of the Address Committee.

WE MUST confess that some superfluous discussion is going on in the papers as to who should read the Municipal Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The public meeting held for giving a fitting reception to His Royal Highness had voted that the Address should be presented by the Municipality on behalf of the Town, and it is not therefore reasonable now to contend that the Chairman of the Justices should not read it. Mr. Hogg's personal unpopularity has nothing to do with the form already agreed to. Nothing would have given us greater pleasure than to see the honor of reading the Address conferred upon a native gentleman, but under the resolution of the public meeting the course of the Justices is plain. In Bombay Mr. Dossabhoy Framji read the address because he was the Chairman of the local Municipality. It is to be regretted that at a time of such general rejoicing as this any personal question of an unpleasant nature should be raised.

CONSIDERABLE heart-burning seems to prevail among the native inhabitants of the Town regarding the arrangements made for witnessing the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the fire-works on the night of the illumination. We do not know from which fund has Mr. Hogg paid for the cost of erecting the stands at Prinsep's Ghat, but we do know this that the natives have paid nearly three-fourths of the Reception and Illumination Fund, and they have been apparently thrown in the back-ground in these arrangements. The subscribers to the Fund ought to have been accommodated first, but a notice having been issued inviting the general public to apply for tickets, native gentlemen, who are for the most part not personally known to the Commissioner of Police, have been backward in applying. Then seats are provided to the south and north of the ghat and within the ghat, but it is feared that the natives, who will be fortunate enough to get tickets, will be left in the back. Again, admission fees will be charged for seats to witness the fire-

works &c. The subscribers to the Illumination Fund had expected that they would be admitted free. We might mention that no fees were charged at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. But let that pass. Then we are informed that first class tickets for fire-works have already been exhausted. Now as it was not stated in the Police Commissioner's notification that the sale of first class tickets would be closed by Saturday, many native gentlemen had not applied, and they would not like to take second class tickets, which have now been advertized for sale. Now, may we ask whether the carriages of those, who may not take tickets, would be admitted to the grounds near the fire-works? Many would prefer to see the fire-works from their carriages, as it would obviate the inconvenience of coming to the carriages after the fire-works are over; and we hope no obstruction will be offered to that arrangement. The question is then whether these carriages would be allowed to join the procession until the ticket-holders pass out. We should remind our authorities that the Prince has come to see our country, and that our countrymen ought to be allowed every facility to see His Royal Highness and all the amusements and exhibitions, which will be held in his honor, particularly as they have subscribed the bulk of the money for the celebration of the rejoicings.

WE THANK Mr. J. B. Knight for a copy of his Hand-book of Calcutta. It is strange that the capital of European Asia should have been so long without a guide-book worthy of it. Mr. Knight's book, though apparently done in a hurry, is very interesting, and will we have no doubt be found very useful to those foreign travellers, who are on a visit to this city on this auspicious occasion. The object of this publication, its author says, "is to afford some glimpses of Calcutta in its early state, to trace its progress through reverses, and against odds, that would have crushed the hopes of men less plucky and self-confident than the handful of Englishmen who won India for England; and to describe briefly its present features, incongruous in some respects, but still manifesting in a ramarkable degree the power of modern civilisation, and the influence of Western Education." Nothing could be better than the arrangement of the book, and Mr. Knight has managed to give a large mass of information within a small compass, and ornamented it with good photographs of public buildings, statues &c., and a map of Calcutta. We are only surprised that Mr. Knight has forgotten the local press. An account of the rise and progress of the Calcutta Press, both European and Native, would have been very interesting. It needs be remembered that it was in Calcutta that the battle of the freedom of the press in India was fought out.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has a happy knack of improvising speeches suited to the occasions to which they relate. In the educational and other ceremonies, which took place last week His Honor was the prominent figure and delivered several good addresses. At the distribution of prizes to the students of the Doveton and St. Xavier's Colleges, at the unveiling of the Lawrence Statue, at the investiture of Newab Ameer Ali, and at the Social Science Association, His Honor spoke with his usual ability and eloquence. By far the most important speech was delivered at the Doveton College. He offered some good advice to Indo-Europeans. He said:

"You must all remember, that Government in this country exists mainly for the benefit of the natives. Their good is one of the principal objects with the Government of this country, and if the natives are. for all ministerial and executive offices equal or superior to you, and if they will accept less remuneration than you will expect, while there is the plain principle of competition whereby they will get office before you. It is impossible to prevent them. My only hope is, that with the European or British blood in your veins, you will easily not allow the natives to excel you in the competition. If they do beat you, it is not in the power of anyGovernment in the world, to prevent their getting employment before you. Indeed they would be justly entitled to that as the reward of superior merit. It is said that in the service of even European firms, the natives are obtaining employment in preference to Europeans, well, that is a proof I am affraid and must be the very best proof, that natives are beginning to get the better ofEuropeans in this country in respect of education, and if they are, it is difficult to in that the state can be guided by any other principle than the principle which guides private enterprize. Much is said about the advisability of finding new fields in the colonies for the employment of poor Europeans. But I cannot resist the apprehension that, when you write and speak in that way, you have but little idea of the labours and hardships which await emigrants in the colonies. Remember, it is not money you are expected to take there. What are wanted there are hands sturdy to labor, and hearts resolute to endure.

Sir Richard then demonstrated that the Government is doing its best to provide education and employment to poor Eurasians and Europeans.

A GRAND DURBAR was held at Belvedere on Friday last for the investiture of the newly created Newab Ameer Ali with the Khillut of honor. The *elite* of the Native Community were present on the occasion. Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, read the sanad of the title signed by His Excellency the Viceroy. Sir Richard Temple in presenting the sanad to Newab Ameer Ali, and in congratulating him thereon, alluded to his career at the Native Bar in the old Sudder Court and specially to his services to the British Government during the troubled times of 1857. The Lieutenant Governor then read the following extract from an official report made at that critical period by the Commissioner of Patna Mr. Samuells:

"Munshi Ameer Ali's assistance was most useful to me during the Mohurrum. By my desire he assembled the inhabitants of the different Mohullahs in rotation, and explained to them according to a programme I had previously given him, the precise position of affairs, and the power and resources of the British Government, answering all their questions, satisfying their doubts and confirming their confidence in the stability of the British rule. He explained to them at the same time the rules I had laid down for their guidance during the Mohurrum; and the necessity of carefully avoiding every demonstration which might lead to a breach of the peace. He attended at the Durgah on the great day of the Mohurrum; and superintended all the police arrangements at the spot in person and it was undoubtedly in a great measure owing to his exertions that the Mohurrum which had been looked forward to with dread by so many persons passed off more quietly than it had been ever known to pass before in the city of Patna and this without any coercion of the people or any display of military force.

I commend Moonshi Ameer Alt to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor as a native gentleman, who volunteered his services at a critical period in aid of the British Government, and who has performed such service as I have thought proper to allot to him with zeal, intelligence and fidelity."

The Lieutenant Governor then adverted to the favorable testimony borne by Lord Canning to Ameer Ali's services, to the fact that Lord Lawrence made him a Khan Bahadur in 1864, and to his being appointed in 1868 to supervise the affairs of the King of Oudh and recently again to assist the Commission on the affairs of Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad. The Lieutenant Governor then acknowledged the counsel and aid afforded by Newab Ameer Ali in the recent legislation regarding the registration of Mahomedan marriages, and concluded by expressing the hopes of all present to the effect that the Newab might long enjoy the honor now conferred upon him by the Viceroy.

PURSUANT to notice Lord Lawrence's Statue was unveiled on Wednesday last by His Excellency the Viceroy. There was a large concourse of spectators present. Lawrence in bronze seemed to attract a larger crowd than Lawrence in the flesh did. Sir Richard Temple delivered a grand eulogy on his "revered master and beloved teacher," and gave a glowing account of his career. The history of the Statue did not however bear out the interpretation which Sir Richard Temple gave to the so-called popularity of the Punjab hero and statesman. No public meeting had been held to vote the Statue; a hole and corner Committee had been appointed, and the word of the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Seton-Karr, was sufficient to call forth the necessary funds, chiefly from the native princes. A movement thus got up did not certainly represent the popular feeling. Of the two Lawrences Henry decidedly deserved a higher niche in the temple of fame than John. The Viceroy's speech was in excellent taste.

AT THE LAST sitting of the Governor General's Council Sir William Muir introduced the Presidency Banks' Bill. It is based on a draft prepared by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay in 1872. Sir William Muir argued for the severance of Government connection with the Banks. He said: "There were now abundant mercantile facilities independent of the State and it was therefore the opinion of the majority of the commitee, that it was wrong to continue to hold connection with the banks, and that it was quite sufficient to have secured banks to do its work unconnected with the State. Now "this position had been accepted by the supreme authority in England." Mr. Bullen Smith was of the same opinion. He thought that "these institutions were now in a position to go on alone, which they were not in at the time of their original institution and that support which was in the early days almost necessary, was now no longer absolutely required." Raja Narendrakrishna Bahadur however expressed the opinion of a large section of the Indian public when he protested against the severance of Government connection with the Banks. He said:

"The exercise by Government of a healthy control over the Banks has hitherto supplied a firm foundation for the unbounded confidence of Native and European shareholders, as well as the public at large. The present Bill, by upsetting, to a very great extent, this long existing, wise arrangement, would take away a powerful safeguard unsettle a variety of interest and seriously affect many existing transactions. I need only specify the existing practice of most natives, and, I believe of the Europeans, preferring to dipo it money in these Banks, instead of in other Banks, although the latter allow a certain interest on the deposits.

We will discuss the subject in a future issue.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Madras, 13th December.—The Prince arrived here this morning from Trichinopoly under the usual salutes and was most brilliantly received at the Railway Station by the most noble the Governor and other high officials besides the chiefs of Travancore, Cochin and Vizianagram and the Prince Arcot; there was a large assembly of European in the station. the Municipal address of welcome was read on alighting to which the Prince replying expressed his gratification at his reception in a few cordial words. The procession to Government House then moved off, the streets were densely lined with people who gave a heartly reception, the most striking scene however along the route was a gathering of 14,000 children who Sang God bless the Prince of Wales, as he passed the beautiful dresses of the Girls the various colours and ornaments incidental to the different castes presented a most Charming picture. The Prince held a Grand Levee at one O'clock, a Grand banquet at Government House to-night followed by fireworks. The Prince afterwards proceeds to Guindy Park remaining there in seclusion to-morrow being the auniversary of the Prince Consorts death.

15th December.—Yesterday the Prince remained perfectly quite. this morning he attended the Races at Guindy Park and afterwards drove back to Government House where an address from the University was presented and several deputations received, the visit of the Moharajah of Travancore was returned at 4-30 P. M. after which His Royal Highness proceeded from Government House along the beach road to the Harbour works where he laid memorial stone new breakwater which is to cost sixty lacs and be upwards of five years before it is completed. There was a large assemblage of people along the route. There will be a dinner party and reception at Government House to-night and Fireworks on the Island at 9-30. The Illuminations are rather poor. The *Serapis* arrived to-day.

16th December.—The Prince to-day returned visits to the Rajah of Cochin and the Prince of Arcot. The Governor gave a garden party this afternoon, which was numerously attended, and at which the Prince of Wales was present. There will be a State banquet at the Government House to-night, and a ball also at the Madras Club in honor of the Prince. It promises to be a grand affair. The decorations of the ball-room are magnificent. Upwards of seven hundred invitations have been issued. The Prince did not go to the Bangalore fire works last night, as it was considered a failure, chiefly owing to the tempestuous weather.

18th December.—The Prince yesterday attended the children's fete at the Peoples Park. Over 14,000 children, of all castes and creeds, were feasted. Afterwards he held a parade of all the troops in garrison, and dined with the Commander-in-Chief in the evening. The illuminations last night were most successfull and effective. The Surf along the beach road was illuminated, producing a beautiful effect. Towards midnight the Prince attended a magnificent public entertainment at the Royapooram termiuus, which had been transformed for the occasion into a most gorgeously decorated hall. The Prince, on entering, was presented with an address of welcome from the Municipality, which ought to have been read the day he arrived. A handsome casket accompanied the address. The Prince read his reply. The entertainment, consisting of nautches, songs, and Native drama, then followed, lasting till past three this morning. The whole affair was the most successful of its kind yet witnessed. The Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram and the Prince of Arcot, besides other Chiefs, were present. The *Serapis* left for Calcutta to-day, at 3 P. M.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Raja Ramrunjun Chuckrabarty, Hetampore	13	4	0
B. Streenevass Iengar Esq., Chickmagalur	13	4	0
Secretary Native General Library, Karar	13	4	0
Secretary Native General Library, Saugli	13	4	0
Secretary Native General Library. Oomrootee	13	4	0
Secretary Toondla Reading Club, Toondla	13	4	0
Babu Gopeemohun Sein, Cuttack	8	4	0
,, Petamber Ghose, Balasore	8	4	0
,, Janokybullub Sen, Moheegunge	3	4	0
,, Kallynath Banerjee, Debrooghur	13	4	0
,, Troyluck Nath Chuckerbutty, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Mohendronath Roy, Samtah	20	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 15, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 9th December* 1875.—Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pooree, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th January 1876.

Baboo Tarini Kumar Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act. X (B C.) of 1871.

The 10th December 1875.—Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon, B. A. Officiating Senior Superintendent of Survey, is appointed to be also Superintendent of Survey under Act V (B. C.) of 1875.

The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are appointed to be also Assistant Superintendents under Act V (B. C.) of 1875 :—

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly. Baboo Bisheshwar Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Collector, attached to the Midnapore Survey. Baboo Probhat Nath Roy, Officiating Deputy Collector, attached to the Midnapore Survey.

The Rev. John Robinson, Bengali Translator to the Government, is allowed privilege leave for three months' under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev. R. J. Ellis is appointed to act as Bengali Translator to this Government, and also to be the officer who shall keep the catalogue of books required to be kept under Section 18, Act XXV of 1867, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. J. Robinson, or until further orders.

The orders of the 30th October last published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th November 1875, granting Moulve Mahomed Kamil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, an extension of leave for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

The 11th December 1875.—Baboo Tarini Sunker Rai, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Dacca.

In modification of the orders of the 23rd November 1875 published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, Baboo Taran Chunder Sircar is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Pubna.

Mr. Richard Herbert Graves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Khoordah division of the Pooree district.

The orders of the 27th ultimo, placing the services of the following officers at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, for employment as temporary Deputy Collectors, are cancelled :—

Baboo Radha Sham Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly.

Shosee Sikar Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad.

The 13th December 1875.—Mr. John Berney Worgan, Officiating Judge of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

This cancels the leave granted to Mr. Worgan in the notification of the 11th October 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem.

Mr. William Erskine Ward, M. A., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Worgan, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Baring Lawford is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly during the absence, on duty, of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, or until further orders.

The following sub-divisional officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871 :—

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Tajpore.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Modhubunee,

In supersession of the orders of the 3rd December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, Mr. Frederick Hubert McLaughlin is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Moorshedabad. Mr. McLaughlin will act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Advertisements.

10 RUPEES REWARD.

An Assamese boy named Bijoy aged some 12 or 13 years, who came with me as servant from Gauhati has been missing from my lodging since the evening of Tuesday the 14th instant. He is handsome, fair colored with small eyes and hairs newly cropped.

Any person giving me information leading to his discovery will be entitled to the above reward.

Gentlemen who are not desirous of reward, but who may give information respecting him, will kindly communicate with me by post the following address thereby highly oblige.

BIPINBEHARI DAS.

No. 12, *College Square, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

With the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal space has been reserved for the school children Christian, Hindu and Mussulman in order to view the procession and the Fire-works, free of charge. Application for tickets of admission must be made through the Heads of schools who will engage to provide benches and the necessary superintendence for the children they bring. The accommodation is provided for children and not for young men, who are able to take care of themselves in a crowd.

Heads of Institutions will send their applications for tickets to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction. No. 22 Chowringhee.

H. WOODROW,

Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

CIRCULAR.

NATIVE EDITION OF 'THE ROYAL TOURIST'

ভাবী সম্রাটের ভারত ভ্রমণ।

The general Manager of the "Royal Tourist" having kindly consented to allow a native version of the "Tourist," the undersigned has undertaken to accomplish the task for the convenience and cheap reading of the general public, of the incidents connected with the visit of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. The native edition will be an exact copy of the "Royal Tourist" with Illustrations and will be published once a week. Commencing from the 1st week of December.

Subscription Rs. 10 *in Advance—Post free.*

PREONATH MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Calcutta ;
50 *Grey Street, Subhabazar,*

DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS IN HONOR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, OPPOSITE THE RACE STAND, ON THE EVENING OF THE 24TH INSTANT.

Temporary stands, provided with 1200 seats, have been erected north of the Race Stand, for the accommodation of persons who wish to see the fire-works. Admission to these stands will be by tickets under signature of the President of the Fire-works Committee.

Application for tickets should be made to A. Blair Esq. Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, at the Police Office.

Price Rs. 4 per seat.

Immediately after His Royal Highness leaves the Race Stand the carriages of persons holding tickets for the stands, will be brought up by the Police, to enable those, who desire it, to follow the Royal procession through the illuminated portions of the Town.

STUART HOGG,

President of the Fire-works Committee.

Calcutta Police Office,
The 20th December 1875.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby inform the Nobility and Gentry, both European and Native, in different parts of India, that they are prepared to execute with promptness, regularity and cheapness, orders for supplies of all kinds of articles that is to say:—Books, Stationary, Perfumary, both European and Oriental, Cotton Goods, Silk, Woollen Fabrics, Glassware, Umbrellas, Parasols, Watches, Eye-glasses, Jewellery Oilman's Stores, Wines, Pictures, Furnitures, Mathematical Instruments, Garden and Field Implements, Seeds, Flowers, Trees and Plants, Medicines, carriages, horses, &c. &c.

They will also undertake Law Agency and management of landed property in Calcutta, negociate for loans on Mortgage of property as well as for sale of same and execute orders for repairing houses and collection of rents and for procuring lodging-houses for temporary residence in the Town and its suburbs.

They will also negociate for the sale of agricultural produce manufactures, and livestock from the Mofussil.

TERMS.

All transactions must be in Cash and all orders must be accompanied with remittances in full.

A Commission will be charged for all transactions and orders under Rupees one hundred at a time of 10 per cent. upon actual cost, above rupees 100 and under rupees 500 at 3-8 per cent. and above rupees 500 at 5 per cent.

Reference for character and capability of the Agency is solicited to the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* and to Babu Grish Chunder Das Rai Bahadoor of the Foreign Office.

All letters and orders to be addressed to the undersigned to the care of Babu S. C. Ghose. Assistant Banian to Messrs. R. Macallister and Co., No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEA FRIEND & Co.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited up to noon of the 22nd instant for cutting and levelling the mounds of decomposed sweepings at the Salt Water Lakes at a rate for thousand Cubic ft. the average lead being 150 feet.

For further particulars apply personally to the Engineer to the Justices.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
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